The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892. NO. 6.

Quay has again gone to Florida to do some fishing. He is not missed at at all in the United States Senate.

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The grain market still keeps weak. One dollar for wheat is what the farmer should have, and it would be better for other classes too.

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Harrison's postmaster at Bellefonte, has been sounding all the Harrison men within telephone call to find whether they are still for Harrison since Blaine refuses to be a candidate. He finds all the Harrison men are for Harrison unanimously.

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The Farmers' Institutes held in this county last week, have left a good impression. Hereafter the interest taken in them will be more widespread. Being public, with free speech for all, and solely upon topics in agriculture, their effects cannot fail to be telling.

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Nebraska now has a Democratic governor. The United States Supreme court has handed down a decision which seats Mr. Boyd in the gubernatorial chair. Boyd was fairly elected but the Republican governor, Thayer, held on to the office, alleging Boyd was an alien, and could not act as governor. The United States Supreme court has spoiled this game.

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Connecticut certainly needs a revision of its antique constitution. There are at present in that State three claimants for the governorship, and one of them, and also the secretary of state, holding office who did not receive a single vote; there are three legislative houses, two of which have been meeting without a quorum; and a constitution which the supreme court confesses itself unable to interpret.

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Adjutant General McClelland died at Harrisburg, last Sabbath afternoon, after several week's illness of cancer in the stomach. He was from Pittsburg, and had many friends all over the state. The death of Adjutant General William McClelland removes a gallant soldier and a good citizen. Its announcement, while not unexpected, will cause sincere sorrow among thousands of his old comrades as well as all who honor patriotic manhood.

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On 5th the Pennsylvania border raids claims bill was reported to the house by Chairman Belshoover with a favorable recommendation of the house war claims committee. It appropriates $3,447,945 to be paid to the governor of Pennsylvania for distribution in the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Somerset and York, to the sufferers by the three raids made into Pennsylvania during the late war.

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Mr. Blaine has broadly intimated to some of his friends that later on and in a different manner he will have something to say in relation to the candidate and the policy of the Republican party. Whether what he says is to be friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Harrison nobody knows, but many of the Harrison people are very uneasy lest he shall carry into active demonstration the feeling of coolness which he entertains toward the President.

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Irrigation in Idaho is just as profitable as in the other Western States; the census shows returns from over 4,000 farms, with a total area of irrigation of over 200,000 acres. The average first cost of water right is $4.74 per acre and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land but excluding the cost of water right, is $10.56 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is reported as $46.50 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of $31.20 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $0.80 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an annual return of $12.13 per acre.

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We would advise the Republicans of Centre county to follow suit in the following move, which has the endorsement of the Philad. *Press*; and all sensible Republicans:

The Republican Committees in both Blair and Lawrence Counties have resolved to submit the question of the United States Senatorship to a vote of the Republicans at the coming primaries for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature. This we believe to be the proper course, whatever the result may be. It is the right of the people to have a voice in the election of a United States Senator, and they ought to take care to nominate men for the Legislature who will faithfully represent their wishes in this matter. It is by a popular vote at the primaries that the sentiment of the people can be best ascertained. Whether they want Senater Quay for another term, or Mr. Dalzell, or somebody else, it is the right way for them to determine, and to leave no doubt in the minds of their representatives.

RE-ELECT HIM.

The term for the office of Justice of the Peace J. S. Houseman, of the township expires this spring and at the coming election a candidate will be elected to fill the office. Mr. Houseman has faithfully and judiciously served his term and presided with impartiality upon all cases whether civil or commonwealth brought before him, and he should be renominated for the office, as no better or abler man can be found in the precinct who can sustain the office with as much satisfaction as the present incumbent. His first term has been successful and as sufficient evidence it is only necessary to state that in over sixty cases in which he rendered a decision, not one case was appealed to court. No better evidence than this can be put forth that he is the man for the office and at the caucus next Saturday he should be renominated and his election is assured for another term. The 'Squire is popular and a Democrat of the first water never failing to do his duty for the party. He should receive the nomination as it will be to the interests of all, and there is no doubt whatever but that he shall, as the Democrats of Potter township are intelligent and will not put in an inexperienced man whose decision may be the source of much expense to them.

Blaine not a Candidate.

The condition of Mr. Blaine's health is given as the reason for the following letter which was made public.

WASHINGTON, Fed. 7, 1892—*Hon. J. S. Carkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:* MY DEAR SIR—I am not a candidate for the presidency and my name will not go before the convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support, I owe sincere thanks and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered specially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment and will be of far reaching consequences. Very sincerely yours,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

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The friends of Harrison are overjoyed at Blaine's letter saying he will not be a candidate, and the Harrison people now look upon his nomination as beyond a doubt. Some of the anti-Harrison Republicans are now trying to start a boom for General Alger. But among senators and members and politicians generally the appearance of Blaine's letter at this time is not regarded as favorable to Harrison, especially in view of the fact that Blaine makes no mention of the President or his administration. The time and tone of the letter is rather taken as an indication that no understanding exists between Blaine and the President, and that the letter was written at this early date in order to give all the other Republicans with presidential bees in their bonnets a chance to work up their booms to the best advantage free from the embarrassment of having to antagonize the strong Blaine sentiment which exists in almost all the States. The retirement of Blaine will cause the friends of Senator Cullum, Senator Allison, Alger, Bob Lincoln and the rest to be filled with hope and activity, and there will be from this on the liveliest sort of hustling all along the line in the Republican camp.

And Now It Is Mr. N. B. Spangler, Esq.

On Tuesday, last week, Newton B. Spangler was admitted to the bar at Bellefonte to practice in the Courts of Centre county. Newton was a student in Orvis, Bower & Orvis law office, and while pursuing his studies found sufficient time to devote to stenography in which he became quite proficient and several times was employed by the court. As an attorney he will meet with success, being a bright and learned young man. He is the son of Mr. George W. Spangler, of Potter township. We wish him unbounded success in the dispensation of Blackstone.

Jacob Stover Dead.

Jacob Stover was born in Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 7th, 1816, and departed this life at his home in Booneville, Clinton Co., Pa., Jan. 28th, 1892, aged 75 years 11 months and 21 days. Two daughters, Mrs. DeLong and Mrs. Nearhood, six grand children and five great grand children survive him. He was a member of the Ev. Association upwards of 35 years. He was a kind father, a good citizen.

The State Convention.

At the meeting of the Republican state committee, in Philadelphia on Friday last, April 20th was selected as the date for holding the state convention at Harrisburg.

DILL NOT GUILTY.

The Judge Takes the Case from the Jury and Tells Them What to Do.

The commonwealth rested its case in the Dill trial on Webnesday, 3rd, at Clearfield, and Judge Orvis opened for the defence. He said the defense would show that the First National bank of Clearfield assumed the business of the Caledonia lumber company in order to save a claim of $30,000 due that bank from John S. Putnam, and that as the banking laws forbid banks engaging in such enterprises the diretors authorized Dill to carry on the business in his name. When the June flood of 1889 swept so much lumber away a great loss was sustained and the business has been a losing one since. When Dill took charge at Houtzdale, from time to time he transferred the depositors money to the Clearfield bank and used it to sustain the credit of the First National bank, although it was credited to his individual account. Judge Orvis says the money due Houtzdale was owing from the First National and not from Dill individually. Dill was placed on the stand and testified to the above facts. At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Mayer took the case from the jury and ruled that the First National bank was reponsible for the amount of the draft and directed the jury to bring in the verdict of not guilty but pay the costs. Dill was discharged. The order granting Dill's discharge from the charges of embezzelment preferred by Mrs. Dickes and Receiver Byer was also granted.

CIVIL CASES.

List of Civil Cases Disposed of Last Week, and the Result.

James Duck vs. Heyette & Meyer to recover $45 for feed furnished the lumber operation in Haines township. A verdict of $40,65 was rendered for plaintiff.

In the case of Frank Reese vs. Thompson Reese, a claim for board, the jury returned a verdict of $54,34 for plaintiff and in the cross suit entered to recover personal property a verdict for plaintiff was returned.

David Hampton vs. J. I. Wagner, claim for wages, verdict for defendant.

W. F. Reynolds vs. Grenoble store Co., to recover am't of a note for rent of building, Verdict of $274,34 for plaintiff.

J. A. Stowell & Co. vs. W. H. Wilkinson & Co. Verdict for defendant.

D. M. Herring vs. A. M. Hoover et al to recover damages causel by a mill dam's overflowing, Verdict for defendant.

Wm. Colpetzer vs. H. J. Tressler-slander-continued until next court.

Andrew Osicken, the Hungarian who was found guilty of furnishing the liquor which caused the riot in Bellefonte several Sundays ago, was sentenced to a fine of $50, costs of prosecution and twenty day's imprisonment.

Slippery Understanding.

The weather on Sunday caused many backslidings to many of the church goers. A slight drizzling rain fell in the morning which froze as it came down and the pavements and streets were covered with one-fourth inch of ice. Many falls were the result and the middle of the street was used for safe navigating. Luckily no one was injured by a fall on the treacherous pavements.

Appointed Chairman.

County Chairman Shaeffer has appointed James Coldren Chairman of the boro to look up the interests of the Democracy for the ensuing year. James is a hard worker for the party and in his hands the Democracy will not suffer. Mr. John J. Arney has been appointed for the north precinct of the township.

Enlarged and Improved.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* came to hand last week enlarged by one column, a new head and with other improvements. The *Ledger* is a bright and newsy sheet and from the appearance the business people of that town are of the same opinion, and appreciate a good thing when they have it.

Revival In Progress.

Rev. S. E. Davis, pastor of the Evangelical church, is at present holding a revival in the church at this place. It was commenced last week and still continues. We hope the Rev. may be the means of converting many erring souls.

Quay's Libel Suit.

Messrs. Porter and Mellon publishers of the Beaver Daily Star, were sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, a fine of $600, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of six months for the libels uttered against Senator M. S. Quay.

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—Mingle's shoe store receives new stock every day. Prices are always fair and reasonable.

A SUIT FOR $6364.59 DAMAGES.

Miller & Hoover, of Centre County, Plaintiffs—P.R. R. Company, Defendant.

Miller & Hoover, coal shippers of Centre county, through their attorney George B. Orlady, of this place, have brought suit here against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $6364.59 damages. The plaintiffs claim that the railroad company charged them excessive and unlawful rates for transporting coal from Snow Shoe Centre county, to Bellefonte, in the same county, and to recover the amount in excess they bring suit.

In the statement filed by the plaintiffs they allege that the defendant demanded of them and received fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds for hauling 21,215,300 pounds of coal from Snow Shoe to Bellefonte, from September 4, 1889, to April 11, 1891, an aggregate amount of $5,303.82; that at the same time the defendant company was delivering coal to the Bellefonte Nail Works and other corporations, between the above named points, at a rate of thirty cents per ton of two thousand pounds. This low rate, the plaintiffs claim, was secretly arranged between the defendant and other corporations, and that the discrimination against them was unlawful.

W. and J. D. Dorris, Esqrs., represent the defendant company.—Huntingdon *Monitor.*

The Meanness of Some.

Clearfield county has a man who was mean enough to require an estate to pay twenty-five cents probate fee in order to secure himself a debt of six cents. This is almost as mean as the man who borrows his neighbor's REPORTER. There are several in town who would not subscribe to save them from—paying for it. Oh, no! they couldn't think of such a thing, yet their neighbors scarcely have their paper fresh from the office before they are after it and peruse its columns with avidity. If you are an habitual borrower and this strikes your eye be man enough to subscribe for it and don't annoy your neighbors.

But It Comes too Late.

An exchange says: An editor works 365 1-4 days per year to get out fifty-two issues of a paper; that's labor. Once in a while somebody pays a year's subscription; that's capital. And once in a while some son-of-gun of a dead beat takes the paper for a year or two and vanishes without paying for it; that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last named creatures, for there is a place where he will get his just deserts; that's hell.

A Fine Work.

The REPORTER office has been the recipient of Prof. Bierley's latest publication, "Song Triumph," a volume composed by a Master hand. The work was used exclusively at the recent Musical Convention at this place, and was a success throughout.

Want an Electric Railway.

The Philipsburg papers are advocating improvements of that thriving town and nothing else will now do but an electric railway to accommodate the rush and furnish rapid transit. If they want it we suppose they will get it as they are all hustlers.

Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at State College was broken into last Tuesday night, but the thieves only secured about four dollars. The deed was evidently the work of a novice.

I. O. O. F. Lodge Organized.

The I. O. O. F. have instituted a new lodge of the order at Rebersburg with a large number of Charter members. The order in the county is largely on the increase and one of the foremost.

It Exploded.

While endeavoring to throw two frozen sticks of dynamite on Tuesday before a fire, in the stone quarries opposite Valentines Iron Works, Bellefonte, Henry F. Davis was severely injured by the explosion which followed. He will recover.

A Small Number of Sales.

There will be less public sales in Centre county this year, by one-half, than at any time in twenty-five years. There are less people going west this year is one cause, and not quite so many who quit farming as in former years.

Death at Farmers Mills.

Mrs. Grenninger, wife of Mr. Grenninger, at Farmers' Mills, succumbed to an attack of the grip and its assimulations on last Thursday morning, after an illness of only a few days duration.

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—When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1892.

"It is another one of Blaine's schemes to get Mr. Harrison in an awkward position" said a republican Senator who is not a very ardent admirer of the Secretary of State, speaking of the coming of the Commissioners of the Canadian government to try to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. "Blaine", continued the Senator," has always professed a willingness to negotiate, but I happen to know that he is opposed to giving Canada even the slightest trade concessions, no matter how much she is willing to give us in exchange. He brought the Canadian Commissioners here on a fool's errand last year, as you may remember, and Mr. Harrison, unwilling to delude them with any false hopes, sent them home so abruptly and curtly that many people regarded it as a snub administered to the representatives of a friendly government. But Mr. Harrison knew that it was useless to open negotiations with them that were bound to result in nothing. What Blaine's idea is now I do not know, but I feel certain that he is respponsible for the coming of the Commissioners again at this time, and that his object is in some manner to trick the President." No one here seems to have any idea that the Canadians will accomplish anything by coming here.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury Foster is here, but he has not resumed his official duties—in an official communication to the Ways and Means Committee has acknowledged that the expenditures of the Government, notwithstanding the hanging up of appropriations that should have been paid during that time, exceeded the income during the six months ending December 31, last. That report will not be printed in republican papers.

Representative Fithian's resolution instructing the House Way and Means Committee to report at an early day a bill placing on the free list all sorts of agricultural implements, is a highly meritorious attempt to alleviate the burdens of a most deserving class, but before the committee could obey the instructions, should the resolution be adopted, other bills would have to be reported and passed. It would hardly be practicable for instance to put agricultural implements on the free list while the raw material of their component parts—lumber and metal—is taxed. The free entrance of raw material should precede that of the manufactured article into which it enters, according to the ideas of those whose long study of the question entitle them to recognition.

Mr. John Whitaker, a large pork packer of St. Louis told the House committe on Agriculture that he believed the bill prohibiting fictitious sales of grain, generally known as the anti-option bill, would, if it became a law, add ten cents a bushel to the price of wheat.

The House Committee on Irrigation has decided favorably on the proposition to cede the arid lands to the several States, to be by them reclaimed, but the details of the transfer have not been fully determined.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has favorably reported a bill intended to prevent repetitions of the National bank scandals which have become so common. It prohibits national banks making loans to officers or employes except by authority of a majority vote of the board of directors and ditrects that all such loans shall be reported to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Senor Montt, the Chilian Minister, was on the floor of the House Saturday afternoon, while the eulogistic addresses on the late Representative Lee were delivered, and Members who talked within him believe more strongly than ever that Mr. Harrison's ultimatum was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for by the states of the negotiations at the time it was sent. Senor Montt speaks very guardedly on the subject, but it is easy to see how he feels about it.

It is about settled that the first bill reported from the House Ways and Means Committee will be that placing binding-twine, an agricultural necessity, on the free list. No antagonism to the bill is expected from democratic sources.

It is expected that the House will this week dispose of the several resolutions now before the Committee on Rules, proposing investigations of the World's Fair. One of them will probably be reported and adopted. The World's Fair Committee will not report the bill for the $5.000.000 appropriation until investigation is made or disposed of.

The republicans are worrying a good deal because of the great authority given the Committee on Rules by the new House rules, but the democrats who voted for the rules are not complaining.

The House committee on Territories has practically decided to report bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States.

COBURN.

Our constable John Page, also delights to inform you that "it is a girl."

It is rumored that Samuel M. Ulrich will again occupy the Everet farm in the spring.

Deputy Sheriff George B. Crawford, of Bellefonte, was seen on our streets on Saturday last.

John Gray, Section foreman on the railroad here wears a broad smile and says a little stranger came to his home to stay.

Mrs. T. B. Everett is at Flemington, Pa., at present attending her grandmother, who is lying dangerously ill at that place.

Our wide-awake merchant W. H. Meyer shipped a car load of apples this week. This makes the fifth car load shipped from this station this season.

Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Wolf were called away last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wolf's aunt. During Rev. Wolf's absence Mr. W. G. Slonaker, a student at the Missionary Institution at Selinsgrove, filled his appointments at Millheim, Penns Creek and Coburn, respectively. Mr. Slonaker is a rapid and forcible speaker, and we predict for him a bright future in the field of Theology.

In view of the fact that the election is now so close at hand it becomes the duty of the party to place in nomination on Saturday, men who are qualified to perform the duties of the various offices, in a manner that is becoming the dignity of the same, and be a credit to themselves. Especially will this be true for election officers, and assessors. It will be remembered that on the 1st day of March the Reform Ballot law goes into effect, and as that is a voluminous Act, the duties of election officers will be greatly augmented. As for assessor, he will be obliged to assess the real estate, or what was formerly known as the tri-annual assessment, the first year, instead of in the last year of his term as the law directs. The reason of this is when the law went into effect three years ago, it was the year of the so called tri-annual assessment for Centre county, and it has not since been changed.

Banking on Deposits.

The trial of Banker Dill, of the suspended Hotzdale institution, for converting to his own use $25,000 drawn against the account of the Houtzdale bank on the Chestnut street national bank of Philadelphia, began at Clearfield on Tuesday. Cashier McGrath testified that he knew nothing of the transaction complained of until the monthly statement was received from Philadelphia. He testified that he and Dill entered into partnership without capital, and took charge of the Houtzdale bank. They advertised a capital of $50,000 but did business wholly on the money deposited. This money taken by Dill belonged to the depositors. At different times Dill took money aggregating about $80,000, belonging to depositors, and brought it to Clearfield, saying that he did so because the Houtzdale vault was not secure. None of this money, except $15,000, was credited to Houtzdale, but was credited to Dill's private account.

Union County Deaths.

In Kelly township, January 22nd, Sallie E., wife of Mr. Jacob K. Stahl, in her 39th year.

On the 19th of January, at Kelly X Roads, Mrs. Lydia Dunkle, aged 61 years.

In Lewisburg, January 23rd, Wm. Getz, aged 71 years.

In Northumberland county, Jan. 22nd, Mrs. Joseph Negley, aged sixty-one years.

In West Buffalo township, Jannary 23rd, Mrs. Saloam Dieffenbach, aged 87 years.

In Kelly township, February 2nd, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Irwin, aged about 55 years.

In Mifflinburg, January 29th, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Gutelius, dec'd., aged 73 years.

Try It.

Send a sample copy of the REPORTER to your friend outside the county, and ask him to subscribe for it—thereby you will save much letter writing and postage, as your friend will get all the news from the old home in the paper each week, and far more than you can furnish him by letter. Try it.

New Mail Locks On the Pouches.

Once in eight years all the locks on United States mail bags must be changed, if not oftener. This is because after while a good many lost keys get around, and they are not very safe to have distributed. Just now the equipment division of the postoffice department is making over 250,000 locks, merely for the purpose of rendering them different.

The Florida orange has so far supplanted those from the Mediterranean that they will be shipped directly from Florida to Europe. In the Liverpool (England) market they bring nearly double the price of other oranges.

The study of the Hebrew language is increasing in this country, asserts the Chicago Herald, not only among the believers in Judaism, but among Christians. Rabbi Schwartzberg says that an acquaintance with it is indispensable to scholars, that it is easily learned, and that it conveys a vast deal of knowledge in almost all the branches of science.

Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library at Washington points out a curious error in the Encyclopædia Britannica, which, confounding state legislation in Virginia with national enactments, states that the United States Congress passed seventy acts authorizing lotteries.

The textile industry seems to be developing quite rapidly in some of the foreign countries. In Russia this is especially noticeable, and the number of new factories that have been established the past year show that this country is gaining rapidly in this line.

Since 1821, when Mexicans rid themselves of Spanish rule, they have had, according to the New York Herald, three regencies, two emperors, Iturbide and Maximilian; one provisional government, 26 federal presidents, 10 centralist presidents, 10 dictators, 10 constitutional presidents and six conservative presidents. Sixty-eight new governments in 70 years, one almost for every year!

Krupp, the famous German cannon maker, is of the opinion that Chile and the Argentine Republic cannot maintain amicable relations much longer. Each thinks itself the model republic of South America and would be very willing to get at the other's throat in order to prove it. Chile would not have so easy a time of it as she did with her other neighbor, Peru, but her victory would be most dearly bought.

An association called the "Holtzendorff Institute," after Professor Franz von Holtzendorff, the eminent authority on criminal law, who died in 1889, has just been formed for the scientific study of international penal procedure and prison systems. The institute will offer prizes for essays dealing with this science, and will also grant travelling expenses to any qualified persons willing to visit foreign countries in order to stud y the criminal law procedure abroad.

The St. Louis Republic has presented in brief some appalling statistics. It starts with the statement that one-eighth of our population, say 7,500,000 are young men; and it discovers that only fifteen to every hundred go regularly to church, and out of every hundred some 75 never go at all. If this estimate is correct for the whole country, there are 250,000 young men in this city, of whom 187,500 never go to church. And to these must be added many thousands of older men who refrain from the same indulgence on Sundays.

Since Dom Pedro's death the most interesting of the "Kings in exile" in Europe, observes Harper's Weekly, is ex-King Francis of Spain. In every way he is quite unlike the Brazilian monarch, for he is so small in stature that he seems almost to be a dwarf, and he is not noted for any nobility of mind. He lives at Epinay, apart from his wife, ex-Queen Isabella, who occupies a handsome mansion near the Arc de Triomphe. Francis is said to be one of the meanest of men, while Isabella, despite all her faults and the stains on her character, is popular in Paris, because of her hospitality and kindness of heart.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, Md., which is devoted to gathering statistics of the Southern states, publishes a table showing that the assessed valuation of property for the purposes of taxation in the fourteen states of the South was in 1880, $2,913,436,095; in 1889, $4,220,166,400; in 1890, $4,393,556,536; in 1891, $4,816,396,896. The exports from the four ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston and Newport News increased from $130,762,133 in 1890 to $156,845,452 in 1891, and the total value of exports from twenty-four Southern ports for 1891 was $296,557,510. The South is growing rapidly, and the prosperity of that section seems to be pretty evenly distributed.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

A GENTLEMAN who has just come to Winnipeg, Manitoba, from Rat Portage, Minn., tells of a desperate fight made by a wounded moose with two Indians and the killing of the latter by the animal. The Indians were hunting near the Lake of the Woods and came across a band of moose, consisting of an old bull and a cow and two calves. The Indians were armed with old guns and knives. One shot at the bull moose and hit the animal in the shoulder, wounding him in such a manner that he could not run fast. They ran after him, firing again and again, but with no success, until at last the moose turned upon them, and, as they had followed closely, they had but little time to get out of his way. The moose rushed at the Indians, and one of them, as he turned to get away, tripped on a root and fell at the feet of the enraged brute. He at once trampled and cut the man with his hoofs in a most terrible manner, and did not leave him until life was extinct. Meanwhile the other Indian was doing all in his power to save his companion and was stabbing the moose with his knife, having discarded the gun as being useless for fear it might hurt the man who was down. When the moose had satisfied its rage upon the man that was down it turned upon the other and threw him to the earth, where it attacked him as savagely as it did his companion, and soon the second Indian was dead also. They were missed by their companions and a party came up just as the man was dead and the animal fell to the earth exhausted from the many wounds which had been made by the knife of the last victim. The moose was one of the largest ever seen in this part of the country and stood fully ten feet high to the top of its antlers.

MARKET shoppers were treated to an amusing spectacle in the Court street market at Vine street, Cincinnati, O., on a recent morning. This corner is occupied by a retail dealer who displays his oysters in tubs, which he has on the sidewalk. Near him is an old German woman who sells hotbed garden truck. She has a big bay horse. His trick this morning surprised everybody. He was standing alone when he espied the oysters. The horse deliberately walked to the tub and almost knocked the proprietor dead by sticking his nose into one of the tubs and drinking the juice and sucking the oysters. Lieutenant Joe Thornton, who was passing, saw the horse, and stepping up, attempted to lead him away. The animal became angry at the interference, and throwing back its ears, tried to bite the officer and struck at him with its forelegs. The animal fought so viciously that Thornton was compelled to desist. He fought off all comers until his mistress called. Even she had difficulty with him, and he would not stand still after being taken away until the oyster tubs were taken out of his sight. The horse ate nearly five gallons of the bivalves.

"NECESSITY is the mother of invention." Captain Clark actually cut a hole in the bottom of his schooner and sank the vessel to save her. The captain is a typical Yankee. He loaded his schooner at Greenpoint, New York, with bricks, and set sail for Cold Spring. He was in the sound off Mount Misery during a gale. He was making leeway and was in danger of being dashed on the rocks. By a desperate effort he managed to work his vessel around the end of the Port Jefferson breakwater and started to go over the bar. The vessel had taken in so much water as to be almost unmanageable, and the captain decided that if he let the vessel go up into the deep water of the bay she would be lost or badly damaged, so slipping into the hold with a few quick blows he forced a hole in the bottom of the vessel, allowing her to fill rapidly. She settled down on the shallow bar, where her cargo of bricks held her firmly until the gale subsided. Then Clark patched a hole in the vessel, pumped out the water, floated her off and completed his voyage.

AN awful mistake was recently committed in a town of La Mancha, Spain. A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took refuge in a hospital. As admission could only be enforced in the presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the magistrate could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and a person wearing a dressing-gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an alguazil thought he recognized him as the fugitive and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation. He was, nevertheless, hurried away and the sentence of execution carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterward that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital and the brother of the real culprit, which last circumstance accounts for the resemblance.

"IT is well known that a cat's fur is full of electricity," said a St. Louis man. "But did you know that you can be shocked by a cat the same as by a voltaic battery? Fact: and I'll tell you how you can perform the experiment. 'First catch your cat,' to slightly paraphrase the proverb. Get it in a dark room, if you want to see the fireworks. Place your left hand on the feline's throat; with your middle finger and thumb slightly press upon the bones of its shoulders. As you do this, pass your right hand along its back and you will receive several separate and distinct though slight shocks in your left hand; or touch the tips of the animal's ears after rubbing her back and you will get a shock. The sparks resulting are plainly seen in a dark room.

AT the Royal Geographical Society's meeting in Madrid, a curious paper has been read by Dr. Bide, a medical man, who has recently explored a wild district in the province of Canceres, still inhabited by a strange people, who speak a curious patois and live in caves and inaccessible retreats. These singular remnants of some prehistoric race have a hairy skin, and have hitherto displayed an inveterate repugnance to mix with their Spanish and Portuguese neighbors. Lately roads have been pushed into the district inhabited by these "Jurdes," and according to Dr. Bide, they are beginning to learn the Castilian language, and to appear at fairs and markets in the province in order to purchase a few modern commodities and agricultural implements.

DISAPPOINTED love drove Franz Minnichsdorfer, a Vienna (Austria) cabman, to a curious revenge. He loved Marie Singer, who loved and married another cabman, and on the day of the wedding he draped his cap and decrepit old nag with crape. When the wedding party drove to the church he circled around the procession with his funeral establishment and did fancy driving on each side of the bridal coach. When the party returned he went with them in the same eccentric fashion. The wedding feast was held in a restaurant, and while the festivities were at their height he drove his mournful looking rig into the room. The cabman is now in jail.

MRS. J. W. HUMMER, of High Bridge, N. J., attended an oyster supper for the benefit of the Methodist Church on a recent night, and while she was eating oysters from the half shell her teeth struck a hard substance. She removed the substance from her mouth and found it to be an extraordinarily large pearl. A Philadelpha jeweller who chanced to be present pronounced it to be of perfect formation and exquisite color, and said it was worth at least $2,500.

ONE of the biggest rocks ever moved in the course of railroad construction in this country was recently excavated on the line of the Mexican Southern by Colonel Lamar. The Lower Californian says the giant bowlder was 120 feet in height and measured 1,000 cubic meters. Six dynamite cartridges were placed under the rock, after the men had excavated as much earth as possible, and were fired one after another. At the sixth explosion the big fellow rolled out of the way.

VERA ZIMMER, aged four, only daughter of Henry Zimmer, of New Paris, Ind., died under peculiar circumstances. She called for a drink of water which her mother gave her, and she was immediately attacked with violent nausea. She died before a doctor could be summoned. A post-mortem examination showed that the child had been born without a spleen, the first of the kind on record."

JOHN HIGGINS, a farmer near Decatur, Ill., found $45,000 in his house the other day which had been secreted by his father. The old man made every cent of it on 120 acres of land, thus proving what a man can do in the saving line when he tries.

A LIFE belt, lately invented at Stettin, Germany, is composed of reindeer hair, confined in a canvas covering. It is in the ordinary shape of a life belt, but is very much lighter than those of cork, weighing only two pounds, and will support twenty-two pounds of iron in the water.

General Zachary Taylor.

General Zachary Taylor, our twelfth President, was born in Orange Co., Va., in 1790. His family was of English origin, and had long been settled in the colony as small farmers, hunters, etc., and his father, a man of brave and adventurous character, was known as Captain Dick Taylor. Captain Dick emigrated when his boy Zachary was a year old to the "dark and bloody" ground of Indian strife—the present Kentucky. There the boy had his training in the rude, wild pursuits of frontier life. His strength and vitality must have been immense, for when quite a young lad he swam across the Ohio River from the Kentucky to the Ohio shore, stemming a freezing March flood. His father procured him a lieutenancy in the Seventh United States Infantry, and, when war was declared with England, Taylor, with a handful of men, so defended and held Fort Harrison that the rank of brevet major was bestowed upon him. From this time until 1840 Taylor passed his life in incessant warfare with the savage tribes of the West. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, Taylor had charge of the Army of the Rio Grande. His stores were at Fort Brown, and between him and the fort lay an army of 5,000 Mexicans ready to dispute every inch of the ground. With 2,000 men Taylor cut his way into the fort, fighting during the dispute the glorious battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Parma. The attack on Matamoras, the storming of Monterey, the battle of Buena Vista form a splendid page in history. Taylor's perfect coolness, great courage and admiral generalship made him the idol both of his soldiers and the people. When peace had been restored he retired to his farm at Baton Rouge, and two years after was elected to the highest office the nation had to bestow. He was inaugurated in 1840 and died July 9, 1850. A national lamentation bewailed his departure from life and embalmed his memory in the affections of his country.—[Detroit Free Press.

Sources of Beautiful Colors

The cochineal insects furnish a great many fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine and purple lakes. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black. The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine-stalk. Lamblack is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burnt. India-ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood-ashes. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury and native vermilion is from a quicksilver ore called cinnabar.—[American Druggist.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Some Novelties Patented in the Las Two Years.

Some months ago the American Patent-office had its one-hundredth birthday, and the last half of the century has witnessed wonderful strides in that direction. In the last fifty years only 12,412 patents were issued, but last year there were 22,080.

The variety of patented articles is really wonderful, and American ingenuity seems to be in no danger of exhausting itself. Every year shows a larger number of inventions than the year before; and a few of the novelties patented in the last two years make quite amusing reading.

The approach of fly-time suggested an idea for a cow-tail holder. A clamp like a clothes-pin catches the bushy end of the tail, and two cords with a snap attachment fasten the tail to the cow's leg, to a post, or to the milking stool. The same day that the Nebraska man got his patent for a cow-tail holder, a man in Maine got one for the same purpose. The Maine man's tail-holder is of a single piece of wire coiled so as to connect the tail with the cow's leg. "A candle for killing insects" is a mixture of insect powder and tallow, or something else that will burn, moulded round a wick.

The wife of President Jackson is said to have once accounted to the British Minister for a bad cold in the head by telling him that "the Gineral had kicked the kivvers off" the night before. But there seems to be no longer any excuse for people who "kick the kivvers off," as a clamp and a spring are now patented for attachment to the bedstead. By this simple device the covers are fastened down. The spring gives sufficient play, so that there is no danger of one getting choked in the act of turning over.

Any one might guess that a Kentucky man is entitled to the credit attached to the the invention of "a combined inkstand, pistol-case and burglar alarm." No Kentucky editor's desk should be without it. To illustrate: An editor sits at his desk writing. A well-known rough enters to demand a correction of the report about that row on Gold-digging Creek. The editor reaches forward as if to dip his pen in the ink. He touches a spring in the top of the inkstand. A shallow drawer flies open toward him and his hand drops upon the revolver. At the same time the alarm goes off, like one of those new devices to call the people at 5 A. M. in country hotels. The editor is master of the situation. This inventor lives in Louisville.

A hand-car which moves along the tracks and mows weeds fifteen feet away is one of the innovations in railroad machinery. It will do very well to go with the rotary snow-plough as an illustration of automatic intelligence.—[Harper's Young People.

Christening a Camp.

Thomas Egan has a special claim to the title of pioneer, since he came here in 1846. In 1848 he settled down at Dry Diggings, now known as Placerville. A few days before Christmas, 1848, the name of Dry Diggings was changed summarily to Hangtown by a grim circumstance.

"A few days before Christmas," said he "Dry Diggings was surprised by a story told by a white-faced miner. While resting in his tent at night five men entered. They decided to kill the miner if he showed any sign of awakening. Therefore he lay perfectly still, and, out of the corner of his eye, watched the men pocketing his precious gold dust. Next day the miner told his story, the thieves were arrested, tried before Judge Lynch, condemned first to be whipped and finally to be hanged. I was present at the hanging of three of them. They were drawn on a team under a large oak tree. Ropes were placed around their necks, a crowd below held the long ends, the horses were lashed away from the tree and the next minute the three culprits were dangling in midair.

"In this way we ushered in Christmas of '48, and we agreed to change the name of the camp to Hangtown. On Christmas eve a grand dance was given. One lady was present, and lucky was the man who had the good fortune to lead her in the cotillon. We had a substantial supper of coffee, pork and beans, and very little beef."—[Placerville Chronicle.

Pumice Stone.

Pumice stone is the hardened scum of volcanoes, thrown out and solidified. It has been found floating on the sea, after eruptions, in enormous quantities, but the commercial supply is procured from mines chiefly in the region of ancient volcanic disturbances. Chemically it is a glass, and consists of silica mostly, with alumina, soda and potash. Being of the nature of glass, and of an exceedingly porous texture, its surface is made up of numerous sharp edges, by which it is admirably fitted for its use in the arts as a polishing material.

Rearing of Canaries.

Generally the male canary is a good parent and helps the hen to feed and even brood the young. When this disposition of the bird exists, the pair are left together, when the cock, on the hatching of a young bird, will go to the food and carry some of it in his bill and give it to the young one. But as a rule it is best to be on the safe side and remove the male bird as soon as the hen has begun to take to the nest. There are several useful little and cheap books on the subject of rearing these little pets that may be procured of the dealers.—[New York Times.

AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

A Crazed Engineer on a Locomotive Pursues an Express Train.

"Whenever I read of a railway accident," said Mr. F. R. Wagner at the Southern Hotel, "I am reminded of the awful experience I went through once on a southern road. I had taken a Pullman from Montgomery, Ala., for Meridian, Miss., about 90 miles away. The train left Meridian late at night or rather very early in the morning, and I was dead tired when I boarded it and at once turned in. It must have been about 5 o'clock in the morning when I awoke suddenly. It seemed to me as if there had been some terrific shock which had caused my sudden arousal, but looking out of the window the landscape flew past as usual and the train was evidently bowling along at its regular 30 miles an hour. I was about to lay my head on the pillow again, when there came a second violent shock almost throwing me out on the floor. I got out of my berth instanter, and the first thing I saw was the Pullman conductor and porter crouching down in the rear part of the car looking back over the track. I followed the direction of their gaze, or rather I saw what they were looking at almost as soon as I did them. About 50 feet away in the gray of the morning, loomed up a big engine that seemed to my excited imagination to be of monstrous size. It was gaining on us at every puff. Suddenly it put on a burst of speed and before we could draw our breaths the front of the engine struck our car with the tremendous crash I had felt before. Then the pursuer checked up and fell back to some distance as before. "What does it mean?" I asked the conductor and porter. They were frightened nearly to death, and the latter came nearer being a white man than he ever had before in his life. "Why, can't you see?" was the conductor's reply. "It's a wild engine." The engineer had heretofore not been visible, but now he came climbing forward, over the foot-board, seeming to retain his footing with ease, as the snorting monster rocked to and fro like a ship in a storm. He stood on top of the cowcatcher, just below the headlight and watched us with a sullen face.

"It's George Peabody," exclaimed the conductor. Peabody had been discharged from the employ of the company a few days before for drunkenness while on duty, and he was said to have gone off on a prolonged spree. He watched us with his sinister eyes from the front of his engine, his face never moving a muscle, but set with a sullen, determined purpose. It was evidently the determination of insanity. Then he walked back to his cab. By this time the train conductor, the brakemen and the porter were all back in the Pullman, and they realized the situation at a glance. "We've got to keep ahead of him, that's all," said the train conductor, and he at once ran forward to the engine. Soon there was a jerk, and we increased our speed ten miles an hour in a few minutes It was none too soon, for as we did so the puffs of smoke from the smoke stack behind us came faster, and again the big engine came at us like a battering ram. The maniac miscalculated this time, however, and he could not quite touch us, but his iron steel snorted along 10 feet behind, unable to come nearer, while the engineer watched us with his dull eyes from the cab window. Soon his head disappeared, and above the rattle and roar of the train we could hear him viciously shoveling coal into the furnace. The effect was soon perceptible. He looked at us again, pulled the throttle wide open, and again his engine bumped us, though not nearly so hard as before. The conductor had returned, and as the engine hit us he drew a revolver. He said nothing, but pulled the door slightly ajar and waited. Soon the head of the maniac, with its long hair and sullen face, appeared at the cab window. The conductor raised his gun, took good aim and fired. The head was withdrawn. The speed of the locomotive behind us continued unchanged. "I don't know whether I hit him or not, boys, but I hope so," said the conductor, "it's our lives against his. We've got on all the steam we can carry, and our coal's nearly out." While this was going on we had shot through Marion and York like a cannon ball, catching but a glimpse of one or two scared faces of early risers on the platforms as we flew past. We were nearing Meridan, and if we did not slack up in an hour's time there would be a collision. Fortunately there was a clear track to Meridan as our train was the fast express. For fifteen minutes we stood there straining our eyes in the growing light to catch a glimpse of some sign of life on the engine behind us. None came, it kept its terrific speed as we did ours always remaining a few feet behind. The conductor signalled to slow up; then to reverse and as we gradually slackened speed the big engine touched our back platform. Our engine was reversed and for a time it was steam against steam. Then the conductor said "I'm going back," and grasping his revolver, scrambled back on the cow catcher. He all but missed his hold, but fortunately recovered himself and creeping back along the foot board peered cautiously into the cab. Then he entered and for a moment or two we were in suspense. Then the speed of the monster behind us slackened and soon we both stopped. We all ran back to the wild engine. The conductor was bending over the lunatic, who lay prone on the floor of the cab, a round red hole in his forehead. The bullet had gone home. Well, the sequel is short. The conductor was tried for murder, but of course was acquitted. Had we gone on at the rate we were flying for ten minutes more we would have reached Meridian and a collision was inevitable.—[St. Louis Star Sayings.

A quaint conceit in card cases is that of the lizard skin case in the lizard's green color, with a small lizard of gold and diamonds writhing across one corner of the cover. All the bowknots and true lovers' knots and hearts are still used as the corner decoration of the card case. Fleur de lys in silver or gold are sprinkled across the corners or over the whole surface of the case, which is corded at the edge with silver, according to the fashion introduced last year.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

ANTHONY BROWN, of Pittston, and Harriet Rutledge, of Duryea, retired in a Wilkesbarre boarding house the other night. In the morning the girl was found dead and the man nearly asphyxiated. It is supposed they blew out the gas before retiring. Brown may recover.

MRS. THOMAS DAWSON, of Media, obtained an absolute divorce on the ground of cruelty. She and her husband quarreled before the honeymoon was over. The husband was 72 years old and the wife 49. Both are Quakers.

AN attempt was made by incendiaries to burn the house of H. F. Neff, at Harrisburg, by pouring oil over the furniture. The damage was slight.

WATCHMAN GARVERICH was overpowered by three masked men at Lucknow Forge, near Harrisburg. They bound him hand and foot and then extracted $50 from the safe in the office. The thieves escaped.

THE house of Mrs. Henry Shreiner at White Oak, in the upper end of Lancaster county, was burned. Mrs. Shreiner perished in the flames. It is supposed she upset a lamp, which caused the fire.

PITTSBURG, Allegheny and Manchester Electric Car No. 102 ran over a dynamite cartridge on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. The car was thrown from the track and nearly all the windows in it broken. The windows in the houses near by were also shattered. There were twelve men, employees of the company, on the car, but no one was badly hurt.

THE embezzlement cases of the Allegheny officials were begun in the Criminal Court at Pittsburg, with David H. Hastings, ex-Market Clerk, on trial. Hastings is charged with failing to make returns of money received for stall rents in 1889 and 1890. The trial of Mayor Wyman for embezzlement and extortion will be taken up as soon as Hasting's trial is over, and ex-Mayor Pearson's case will follow Wyman's.

J. A. MELLON and W. U. Porter, proprietors of the Beaver Star, convicted of publishing a criminal libel against Senator Quay, were sentenced to pay a fine of $600 each and undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail. The sentence was a surprise. The case may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

CONSTABLE BIGAM attempted to levy on the property of John O'Donnell at Mill Run near Uniontown. He resisted and when Bigam and a posse returned O'Donnell fired at them. He was overpowered and while lying hand-cuffed on the ground two of the men shot him in the leg and arm.

JOHN COX, a boss mine driver near Houtzdale, was ordered from the house of Stephen Kordiak, a Hungarion. He then battered at the door and was shot dead by the Hungarian, who afterward escaped.

COUNSEL for the West Chester Daily News, defendant in the libel suit of Congressman Robinson, of Media, have filed reasons for a new trial. They allege that the jury was improperly selected.

IN a Quakertown railroad station Allen Triesbach, horsewhipped Sebastian Horn aged 60. Triesbach thought Horn was too intimate with the former's wife.

J. C. FITZSIMMONS, the murderer of Detective Gilkinson, was captured in New Orleans. Fitzsimmons escaped from the Allegheny county jail where he had been confined.

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, three years old, fell from a second story window of a hotel in Shenandoah, to the stone pavement, twenty feet below, but did not sustain a scratch.

THE State tax cases were all disposed of in the Common Pleas Court at Harrisburg, but no decisions were handed down. Several claims of the State were resisted, on the ground that the capital stock sought to be taxed is invested in patent rights, and is, therefore, not taxable.

PRESTON GARNET, of Easton, a young member of the Northampton county bar, committed suicide by shooting, in a room in the court house at Easton, just before the second day's trial of a suit against him.

AT a meeting of the Pittsburg Presbytery resolutions were adopted, declaring that unless the Chicago Fair is closed on Sundays and the sale of liquor prohibited they would not visit the Fair, and would use their influence to prevent others from so doing.

A CONFERENCE of the chairmen and secretaries of the various committees of the World's Fair Board was held at Harrisburg for the purpose of getting a better understanding of the work committed to their charge, and of discussing organization.

THE trial of Policeman Cronse for the killing of Joseph Shadle was conducted at Gettysburg, a verdict of not guilty being rendered.

A TELEGRAPH operator at Sewickley Station, near Greensburg, was held up by three tramps, robbed of a small sum of money, and then gagged and left. He is probably fatally hurt.

WILLIAM COWLEY, of Mount Carbon, was thrown and then kicked to death by a mule.

MISS ANNIE FALK, a 17-year-old daughter of Samuel Falk, a laborer at Temple, in company with Miss Mary Brown, climbed up the stack at the Temple furnace. Miss Falk was in advance, closely followed by Miss Brown. On reaching the top of the stairs, instead of turning to the right she stepped forward, directly into an opening in the floor, and fell a distance of thirty feet. She struck a large pipe and then glanced off and fell on her head on the iron plates. Her head was cut and she was injured internally.

AT Pittsburg, William Hyer, an alleged embezzler, who is wanted in Jersey City, escaped from an officer who was bringing him East from San Francisco.

MARY HOFFEY, a half demented young woman, of Mt. Carmel, was found lying in an unconscious condition near a railroad station in that town. It is claimed that she was given drugged liquor and assaulted. Henry G. Shopp has been arrested, charged with having been implicated in the affair.

A NUMBER of miners in the Scranton district said that one-half the mine laborers in the district were foreigners, and this labor is driving out Americans.

THE indignant taxpayers of Scranton, who are making war on unequal assessments, held another meeting at the Court House, and appointed a committee of thirty prominent men who will act with the assessors and try to have every property assessed at its actual value. A fund of $5000 is to be raised by private subscription to meet the expenses of this committee of thirty.

THE LAND OF SILENCE.

'Twixt the shining steeps of joyance
And the death-clear lake of ruth
A low land lies—a wonderful land—
That knows not age nor youth.

Roses! roses! roses! anear, afar, they blow,
All rarely pale, all richly red,
All white as the driven snow.

Red blooms for the lips of loving,
And pale for the lips that sigh,
And shining white for the honest lips
Unstained with a coward lie.

For they blow in the land of silence
That lies by the lake of ruth,
And the soul that plucks shall walk unvexed
In the fair green meads of truth.
—[Harper's Weekly.

GRACE DESMOND'S PERIL.

BY HARRY O'CONNOR.

"Did you hear that, boys?" said Pierce Ryan to a group of which he formed a part, sitting around the cheery turf fire of an inn, in a small fishing hamlet on the western coast of Ireland.

Every voice in the company ceased speaking at once. The roar of the neighboring surf and the wild tumult of the tempest, as it whistled and shrieked without, broke distinctly on the hearing, but for more than a minute, during which all listened intently, nothing else was heard.

"It was merely fancy, Pierce," said one of the group. You ought to——" The speaker stopped short, for, at that instant, the deep boom of a cannon, out at sea, sounded distinctly and fearfully across the night.

"There is a ship on the coast," said Pierce. "Hark! a third gun, and it sounds nearer than the last." "And the wind is right on the shore and blowing a hurricane," said another. "Lord be merciful to them," ejaculated Pierce, "but let us hurry to the coast and see if we can help them in any way."

With one consent the party moved toward the door, first, however, calling to the landlord to bring lanterns and ropes in case the latter might be needed. As the door was opened a gust of wind eddied into the room, flaring the candles in their sconces, and whistling keenly around the corners of the apartments. When the adventurers stepped outside they were almost borne down for a moment by the intensity of the gale, which, sweeping unchecked across the plain that lay betwixt the inn and the beach, burst on the house with almost incredible fury. It was snowing violently, and the flakes, hissing and spinning in the hurricane, almost blinded the eyes of the adventurers; but drawing their frieze topcoats around them, the warm-hearted travelers bent their heads against the wind and hurried to the coast.

The shore to which they turned their steps was a high, bold, rocky coast, against which the surf was now beating with a violence that shook the cliffs to their base and flung the spray in showers over their edge 100 feet above the raging deep below. The party had stood some time, however, on the summit of the rocks before they could distinguish anything through the storm.

At length a light, shadowy object gradually assumed the outlines of a ship flying before the tempest and started out of the misty distance. For one moment she was seen driving up toward the spectators. That moment, seeming to them an age, was spent in breathless horror. Each one involuntarily clenched his hands tighter together and gazed with straining eyes on the powerless craft that was sweeping onward with such mad velocity to the cliffs at his feet. On, on she came, driving amid the white foam. A moment more and there was a crash, followed by a shriek that rose even above the storm, and froze the very hearts of the listeners. It ceased and the hurricane alone was heard.

"It is all over," said one of the listeners.

"May the good heaven give rest to the souls of those who have gone to their last account this blessed night."

"Amen, said another, and again a breathing silence followed. At length Pierce Ryan spoke.

"Did you hear that cry?"

"I did. It sounds like the wail of a child."

"It is just beneath the cliff," said Pierce. "Listen! there it is again—it is a woman's voice."

There was no doubt any longer that a living being was crying for succor from the foot of the cliffs, and a dozen lanterns were immediately lowered over the edge. For an instant, and an instant only, by the light of a lantern lowered further down the precipice, but almost immediately shattered to pieces, the face of a female had been seen, cast upward in earnest supplication. But what could be done for her? The frenzy of the gale forbade any attempt to rescue her by descending the cliff, and it was certain that she could not live until morning, exposed to the driving snow, the intense cold, the washing of the surf and the fierce eddies of the gale around the precipice. The spectators looked at each other in dismay, and when, in a lull of the hurricane, the cry of agony came again to their ear, a shiver ran through their frames. Meanwhile the cliffs were becoming crowded with people, who, apprised of the wreck by the signal guns she had fired, poured forth from their cabins to render what assistance was possible to the sufferers.

A fire was soon kindled on the verge of the precipice. As the fire flung its light across the countenances of the group, there might be traced in every face an expression of the most anxious concern, while each spectator gazed out toward the ocean, striving to catch through the fleecy storm a sight of the wreck, or peered down over the cliff to discover the exact position of the sufferer below.

During all this time persons had been arriving at the scene of the disaster, bringing ropes, tackle, and other appliances by which aid might be rendered to the crew and passengers of the dismantled ship. At length, the fire, flinging its ruddy blaze far and wide around, enabled the spectators to catch momentary gleams of the wreck. She appeared to be a ship of heavy tonnage, and had ran so high up on the rocks that she stuck there as if impaled, her stern falling off seaward, while her bows overhung the boiling vortex on the land side of the sharp rock on which she lay. The racking of the sea had by this time broken her hull in two, and the forward part, crowded with living beings, fell away into the gulf below, just as the ruddy blaze of the flames enabled the spectators to catch their first glimpe of the wreck. One wild shriek rose over all the uproar of the gale, and then a silence, if silence there could be amid that hurricane, fell on the scene.

"There is not a soul left alive. I fear the sufferer below is the sole survivor," said Pierce.

"Can nothing be done to save her?" asked some of the spectators. Many shook their heads, and several turned away as if longer delay spot was useless. But, when silence reigned for some time, Pierce Ryan stepped out and said:

"The only hope is in descending to her aid, and with Heaven's Help I will make the trial. Give me a rope."

"It's madness," said one. "Don't attempt it, Pierce, if you value your life," said another. "You'll be killed before you're half way down."

"No matter," replied Pierce, "I'll risk my life to save a fellow creature, and if I am killed, I'll die in a holy cause."

"Nobly spoken, Pierce Ryan," said Father O'Brien, the village pastor, "and may your Heavenly Father be with you in your attempt. He who guided the children of Israel through the desert, will not desert you in this extremity."

The words of the venerable priest had an invigorating effect on the listeners, and infused new hope into their bosoms. The tackle was speedily rigged, the fire was replenished, and then the adventurer stood on the edge of the cliff awaiting a lull in the gale. The attempt now to be made was one of the most perilous nature, and death would be sure to overtake the adventurer if his nerve should fail him. The side of the precipice was nearly perpendicular, it shelved in perhaps a few yards in its descent, while its surface was broken everywhere with fissures and jutting crags. The only possible means by which the foot of the precipice could be reached would be by the aid of a pole, used with a quick eye and steady nerve, to fend off the adventurer from the side of the cliff. Added to all this peril, however, was that of the darkness. How could a person descending the face of the cliff on such a night, guard himself with any certainty against the numerous jutting fragments of the rock? Or, how could he, even if he could effect his own descent, ascend again to the edge of the cliff above with another person? At length it was arranged that Pierce should descend at once by means of a rope, girt around his body, and made fast above, while another rope should accompany him down. Then if he reached the foot of the precipice in safety, cloaks and blankets should be lowered to him in order that the sufferer might be protected against the chilling blasts. Everything having been arranged, the daring adventurer seized a favorable opportunity during the lull of the gale and commenced his descent. The light of the fire, as it shivered on the dark face of the precipice, and the wild whirlpool of foam below, gave an ominous character to all around him; but his heart was a stranger to fear; and skillfully avoiding the jutting angles of the rock, he reached at length the foot of the cliff, and with a light bound springing over an intermediate chasm, stood by the side of the fugitive from the wreck.

We shall not attempt to describe her emotions during the dizzy descent of young Pierce Ryan, nor the glad cry of joy with which she saw him land on the rock to which she clung. She would have thrown herself at his feet but he would not permit it. Raising her up, he said:

"Our thanks are due to God alone, let us pray to Him that we may escape the peril which yet surrounds us, for I scarcely know how we can reach the top of the cliff. But do not droop, for I have come to save you or die with you."

The fugitive raised her grateful eyes, and then Pierce saw for the first time that she was a young girl apparently seventeen, and of unusual loveliness. Pierce felt that he could dare the same danger a thousand times to win another such grateful glance from the eyes of the lovely stranger. But the exposed situation of the rock on which they stood—for every wave dashed the cold spray over them—soon recalled him to the necessity of providing a place of shelter for his companion until means should be found to raise her to the summit of the cliff. With great difficulty, and aided by the rope from above, he succeeded in elevating her to a narrow shelf of the rock, some ten feet higher up the face of the cliff. "I can never sufficiently thank you," said the grateful girl, "but God will bless you."

"I see that they are lowering down cloaks in which to wrap yourself and keep out this pitiless storm," said Pierce.

The bundle was by this time swinging overhead, and, watching a chance, young Pierce soon succeeded in catching and disentangling it from the rope.

Happily he had provided himself ere he began his descent with restoratives, and these he now applied freely to the sinking girl. He besought her to walk to and fro, on the narrow ledge of rock on which they stood. By these efforts he succeeded in partially reviving her, and at the end of half an hour, he saw with joy unspeakable, that the tempest had begun to lull. Pierce now gave the signal to those above, and soon a chair was descending. How he trembled with eagerness during the minutes that elapsed ere it reached the rock. At length the chair swung on the ledge where they stood.

Not a moment was to be lost. Exhorting his companion to rally her energies for this last effort, he lashed her firmly in her seat, and seizing the rope by which the ascent of the chair was to be guided, gave the signal. The attempt was perilous to the last degree, but they knew that it was the only chance for life left. With tearful eyes his companion took leave of him, but Pierce, assuming a cheerfulness he scarcely felt, bid her retain her presence of mind and all would go well. "Oh," said the girl, "it is only for you I fear now. How can you reach the summit, when there will be no one below to guide your ascent?"

"The God who preserved me once will preserve me again, if He sees fit," said Pierce. "Before ten minutes I shall be safe at your side." With a beating heart the young man gazed at the dizzy course of the chair. Once or twice he trembled violently as he saw it despite all he could do, swinging in dangerous proximity to a jutting rock. At length he saw it grasped by two or three strong arms. It was drawn inward and then he knew that his late companion was safe.

In a few minutes the rope again descended and Pierce Ryan, by incredible exertions, reached the summit of the cliff without injury. The moment his feet touched the cliff the first thing his eyes sought was the rescued girl, who, deaf to every entreaty, had watched from the top of the cliff until she saw her preserver safe.

The rescued girl, whose name was Grace Desmond, proved to be the daughter of a wealthy merchant in a neighboring town. She was returning from her education in Rome with her governess. Pierce Ryan, her preserver, was the son of a well-to-do farmer.

The grateful father deemed it the happiest day in his life when he placed his daughter's hand in that of her preserver, and gave her away at the altar to one who by risking his life for her when she was a stranger to him, had proved that he would be a protector to her in after life when she was known and loved.—[New York News.

Oratory Against Horse Racing.

Jerry Simpson is not the man that he is represented to be by some of the daily prints. He dresses neatly and has the appearance of a keen eyed business man. He is called "Sockless Jerry," but he declares that since reaching man's estate he has never worn shoes without socks. He is a fluent talker, and the trouble with him is that he does not know when to stop. At the Alabama State Fair he was advertised to stand on a platform with Senator Peffer and deliver a speech. As this platform was in the grandstand and directly opposite the judges' grandstand, Mr. Simpson was advised to cut it short, so that the racing programme could be finished before dark.

Senator Peffer spoke briefly, keeping his eyes on his watch and then Mr. Simpson began to unwind himself. He tickled the Alabama farmers and took no note of time At 2.30 o'clock the horses were on the track and ready to score. David Bonner, presiding judge, did not like to be discourteous, but as Mr. Simpson would not stop, there was no help for it. The bell was sharply rung, and it drowned for a space of one minute the voice of Mr. Simpson. The orator paused with a smile on his face and then calmly proceeded with his speech. The horses scored and finally got the word. The orator kept at it until the quarter pole was passed, and then, as his hearers rose to their feet and grew excited over the shifting of positions of the contestants, Mr. Simpson rounded a period and stopped. He watched the finish of the heat with some interest, and then was lost in the throng.

That evening, at the dinner table, Mr. Bonner apologized for his seeming rudeness, but Mr. Simpson good-naturedly stopped him. "No explanation is necessary. My time was up and I knew it. I simply wanted to see how long I could hold an Alabama audience against the race bell. I have frequently made the experiment in other States, and now I am satisfied there is nothing more moving than a horse trot." As Mr. Simpson spent his younger days in Cleveland and Chicago, he learned a good deal about the light-harness horse before settling down in Kansas.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

Bismarck Made Him Rich.

There was buried in the little town of Biesenthal, Germany, a few days ago, a man who played a part in the life of Bismarck. It was Gustav Bannewitz. On May 7, 1866, Bannewitz, who was then serving his three years in the army, was stationed at the Russian embassy in Burlin, when Blindt fired a revolver at the exchancellor. The bullet hit the prince, but failed to do him injury on account of the mail coat which he wore under his uniform. One of the comic papers in Berlin asked, sententiously, at the time: "Herr Von Bismarck, who is the blacksmith who sews your shirts?" Bannewitz succeeded in capturing the criminal and Bismarck never forgot the service. The prince became a good customer of the little book-bindery which Bannewitz owned and his patronage made it popular. During the Franco-Prussian war he had him attached to the royal headquarters, where he was almost always at his side. After the war Bismarck did not lose sight of the man, who therefore died a rich man, owning several palatial mansions in Berlin and a large country estate. He also received through the intercessions of the prince fourteen decorations.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Olive Trees 2,000 Years Old.

It is almost inexplicable that the venerable olive trees should have survived the ravages of so many centuries of warfare and desolation. Many of them are known to be from 1,500 to 2,000 years old, and their gnarled black trunks are nearly hollow, while the fresh branches grow and the crops succeed each other above. To those who think of Athens as she was and as she is to-day a feeling of despondency and melancholy is inevitable, but, considering that during the last few years the Greeks have done much to develop their manufactures and to introduce modern methods into their employments, that feeling may well give way to hope for a prosperous future for the industries of modern Greece.—[New York Press.

A REFORM which removes one of the most shocking practices of the Dark Ages has just been brought about through a circular sent to all the Governors in Finland, declaring the auction of paupers and lunatics to be illegal. Up till now parishes have not had asylums and workhouses for the sick and aged; but everyone who has from one reason or other had to live on the parish has once in every year been sold at auction, and given to the bidder who has offered the lowest tender.

CATS AND DOGS.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT MANKIND'S FAVORITE PETS.

Dogs Descended Variously From Coyotes, Wolves and Jackals—Cats Domesticated by the Ancient Egyptians.

"Cats and dogs have a varied ancestry," said a naturalist to a Star writer. People commonly imagine that in speaking of dogs they are referring to a single species which has many varieties. But in reality the name is merely a conventional one, under which are grouped in popular parlance all of the domesticated canidæ. The North American coyote is in fact much nearer to the greyhound, zoologically speaking, than the pug is. It is simply a wild dog. So is the wolf likewise. From just such wild types man's faithful four-footed friends are descended.

"When Columbus discovered America he found that the Indians possessed dogs. They were direct descendants of the wild coyotes of the plains. You can find a beautifully mounted group of coyotes in a glass case at the National Museum—a male, female and young one. Their resemblance to certain domesticated dogs is very striking. On the other hand, the Eskimo dog is derived from the wolf. Doubtless the first dogs which were trained to serve mankind were the jackals of Asia, which are to this day very intelligent and docile when tamed. There was a kind of dog kept by the ancient Egyptians which was evidently obtained by breeding from a slenderly built species that is wild in Africa at the present time.

"Wherever the canidæ have been found by man the most docile of them have been transformed into domesticated dogs. Young ones were reared and bred from, the best tempered and most intelligent specimens being preserved from generation to generation, until finally the beasts became gentle and affectionate servants. Spreading over Europe from Asia the human race brought with it the tamed progeny of the jackal, and from this original source are presumably derived most of the European breeds that are best known to-day. By artificial selection mankind has actually been able to create races of useful brutes.

"With cats the case is in some respects the same. The first people known to have domesticated them were the ancient Egyptians, on whose monuments representations of these animals are found as early as 1600 B. C. It is on a tomb erected about 1300 B. C. that puss first appears unmistakably as a domesticated creature, being shown seated beneath a chair. In ancient Egypt the cat was an object of religious worship and was even an inmate of the temples There was actually a cat goddess named Bubastis, who was always depicted as having a cat's head. Behind the temple dedicated to her at Beni Hassen great pits have been found containing multitudes of cat mummies. The cat was also regarded as an emblem of the sun, its eyes being supposed to vary in color with the progress of that luminary through the heavens. Likewise its eyes were believed to undergo a change each lunar month, for which reason the beast was also sacred to the moon.

"Herodotus said that when a cat died a natural death in an Egyptian house the occupants of the dwelling went into mourning and shaved off their eyebrows. When a fire occurred they were more anxious to save the cat than to extinguish the conflagration. Nevertheless, in some parts of the same country cats were regarded as unclean animals, for a creature which was considered sacred in one town was often viewed with horror as impure in a neighboring city. That was the case with the crocodile in Egypt, which in some parts was ruthlessly hunted and destroyed, while in others it was made a pet of, laden with gold ornaments and waited upon by priests.

"The ancient Egyptian cat was the progeny of a species that is wild in that country to-day, being known as the se is maniculata. This latter may be regarded as the ancestor of nearly all existing pussies of domesticated varieties. Its descendants were brought from Egypt to Greece and Rome, whence they spread over Europe. When the Romans invaded Britain they found plenty of wild cats in the woods, but the people owned no tame ones. The felis maniculata is of a yellowish color, darker on the back and whitish underneath, with obscure stripes on the body and a tail ringed toward the end.

"Cats are so common nowadays that people do not realize their value, although they would soon do so if they had to get along without them for a while and suffer from the plague of vermin which would arrive through unrestricted multiplying of the pests which the pussies destroy and drive away. So late as the middle ages cats were comparatively scarce in Europe and were so highly prized that any person who killed one was obliged to pay a fine. This penalty sometimes required to be paid in the shape of a pile of wheat big enough to cover the slain animal when it was held vertically by the tip of its tail, the nose touching the ground.

"Conditions other than those of mere breeding seem to have much influence on the development of physical character in cats. In one authenticated case a tabby which had lost her tail by having that appendage run over gave birth in her next litter to three stump-tailed kittens out of seven. The Manx cat is not the only tailless variety. In the Crimea is found another kind of cat which has no tail. The domesticated Malay cat has a tail that is only about one half the usual length and very often it is tied by nature in a sort of knot which cannot be straightened out. It is said that in China there is a cat that has drooping ears, though I am not able to vouch for the truth as to that point. The Mombas cat of the west coast of Africa is covered with stiff, bristly hair. A Paraguay cat is only one-quarter as big as the ordinary cat of this part of the world. It has a long body and short shiny hair. In South America there is a race of cats which do not know how to miauow."

Near Caspar, Wyoming, a valuable vein of coal has been found just beneath the grass roots.

HEROISM REWARDED.

Female Convicts Bravely Rescued Drowning Citizens.

On November 2 last there passed over the Andaman Islands, the East Indian penal settlement, a cyclone which caused immense damage to property and great loss of life. One of the places which suffered extensively from the gale was Port Blair, the principal port of the islands. Lying off this port on that day was the steamer Enterprise, belonging to the East Indian marine and used principally for conveying prisoners and provisions and supplies to the islands.

The Enterprise was caught by the cyclone with her anchors down and no steam up. In a short time she was a total wreck. She had a crew of eighty-three officers and men, and one by one they were swept by the rushing seas from the places they had sought for safety and found their death in the wild waters about them.

There were no life-saving appliances at Port Blair, and though the wreck was seen by the officials and a number of the convicts, it was seemingly impossible for any effort to be made to save the unfortunates from the wreck. Among those who were watching were a number of female convicts, who had huddled under the lee of their prison walls to escape the fury of the gale, which was blowing with such violence that it was impossible for a human being to stand against it.

While the men stood silently by watching the struggles of the drowning men one of the women proposed to some of her fellow convicts that they try to rescue some of the drowning seamen. Her proposition was that some of the convicts should get to the shore and there form a human life line from the beach out into the sea. The inpouring seas were thundering upon the rocky shore with a violence that seemed to shake the very earth. Nothing daunted, the female convicts, once they reached the shore, linked hands, and their leader, followed by her equally brave sisters, plunged into the sea to save a man who could be seen struggling helplessly in the water. The women were dashed from their feet at their first attempt and hurled violently upon the shore. Again they clasped each other's hands and again they sprang undauntedly into the raging waters. This time they were more successful and the leader grasped the drowning man. Then they turned and the almost dead sailor was carried safely to the shore. In this way they rescued six men. The remainder of the crew perished.

The officials at Fort Blair made a report of the affair to the Indian government, and as a result it was announced that the leader of the gallant band would be released from imprisonment, and that the terms for which the others had been sentenced would be very materially shortened.—[New York Herald.

Lapps at Home.

We visited a Lapp encampment at Tromso. The schoolboy whose composition on the noble red man said "The Indian washes only once a year; I wish I was an Indian," should alter his wish and petition to be a Lapp, for there is no external evidence that the latter washes more than once a lifetime, and that at his birth when he is entirely defenceless. In the summer a camp of the wandering Lapps drive several hundred of their reindeer to a valley only a few miles from Tromso, and it was there that we saw them. They are huddled in dome-shaped huts of stone, turf and birch bark, full of smoke from a fire in the center of the hut, which finds an exit only through a hole in the top of the structure and through the door when it is opened. They have the yellowish complexion, high cheek bones and low forehead of the Mongolian race. They are short in stature, dirty, vermin-breeding and wretched. The reindeer is their support and treasure. The animal supplies them with milk, meat, clothes and transportation. Nearly everything that they need is made from some part of this useful animal. These particular Lapps earn something by the sale to summer tourists of the skin and articles made from the horns of the reindeer. The nomadic Lapps and Finns of northern Norway and Sweden are comparatively few in number, miserable, semi-barbarous. But the Finns in Russian Finland, whom we saw afterward on our way from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, are a very different sort of people, settled traders and fishermen, with well-built cities of considerable size, like Helsingfors.—[Washington Star.

She Knew Mr. Simpson.

Two refined-looking ladies sat in the members' gallery of the House of Representatives picking out the various statesmen on the floor with the aid of the chart in the Congressional Directory. A rather loudly attired young lady sauntered in and took a seat beside them.

"Do tell me where Jerry Simpson is," exclaimed the newcomer; "I have heard so much about him."

One of the ladies pointed out the Alliance Kansan in the arena beneath.

"Oh no, that isn't Jerry Simpson," protested the loud young lady confidentially. "I would know him because I have seen his pictures."

"And I have known Mr. Simpson for some time myself," replied the lady.

"Well, he does not seem to be such a badlooking man after all," the vociferous young lady commented after a careful scrutiny. "I wonder if he brought his wife with him."

"I believe she is in the city," the quiet lady asserted.

"I would like to see her, too. They do say she isn't so very awful. How do you supposed she likes all the things the papers say about him." And the fashionable maiden rattled away several conjectures in regards to Mrs. Simpson.

"She doesn't mind it," responded the elder lady.

"Do you know Mrs. Simpson, too?" inquired the young sightseer.

"Very well," remarked the other serenely. "I am Mrs. Simpson."

The following proceedings were bereft of interest for the one in modish array, who did not stand on the order of her departure.—[Washington Post.

BUMBLE BEES.

The Purpose They Serve in the Order of Nature.

Considerable numbers of bumble bees have recently been imported from Europe into Australia and New Zealand. Hitherto growers of red clover in these countries have been obliged to obtain seed for planting each year from England, because this crop produced no seed, for lack of bumble bees to fertilize the blossoms. Bumble bees find in red clover their favorite diet, and without their aid in distributing pollen this plant would soon perish off the face of the earth. Finding it very expensive to import their red clover seed annually, the farmers of these countries decided to import bumble bees for themselves.

Accordingly a lot were taken while in the hibernating stage, during cold weather, packed in moss and carried over the ocean in the refrigerator compartment of a ship. They were set loose on arrival, and already they have multiplied so numerously in that part of the world that it is feared they will become a nuisance by consuming all the flower juices which the honey bees require for their own purposes. It seems to be the same way with every sort of animal introduced into Australia. Invariably the beast, bird or insect proceeds at once to flourish to such an extent as to upset the normal balance of creation.

Bumble bees are generally supposed to be of no particular use in the world. It is not their fault. They are active and industrious honey gatherers, but they are never enough of them in one colony to make a store worth taking. When winter comes the queen bumble bee seeks a place in the ground for hiding safely during the cold months. She finds such a spot beneath moss, or perhaps in a heap of leaves. There she hibernates comfortably, remaining fast asleep until spring arrives. The warm sun of approaching summer awakens her and she crawls out.

Immediately she looks about her for a nest suitable to breed in. An old nest vacated by field mice serves her purpose admirably. Having settled upon quarters, she begins collecting pollen from the flowers, storing it away in two pockets which she carries on her hind legs. Into the nest chosen she puts the pollen and goes for more, fetching load after load, until she has formed a ball of pollen perhaps as much as an inch in diameter. In the ball of pollen she lays her eggs, and after a few days they are hatched, bringing forth little worm-like larvæ.

Up to nearly the end of the summer the queen lays only worker eggs—that is to say eggs which produce females which are undeveloped sexually. They are the honey-gathering and comb-building class. When autumn is coming on, however, she produces males—called drones. At the same period, also, she lays eggs which give birth to full developed females, all of which are destined to be queens the following year. These females mate with drones, and thus are rendered able to reproduce their series next season. From six to twelve of the future queens are turned out by each hive. When cold weather arrives they crawl into snug places, where they hibernate during the winter, gathering pollen in the spring, and laying their eggs in it. Thus is completed the cycle of their species. Only the queens survive, all the workers and drones dying.

One on the Noble Lord.

Lord Hartington, who succeeds to the Dukedom of Devonshire, visited this country during the war and made himself rather conspicuous here by his strong Southern sympathies. He even went so far as to appear at a ball in New York wearing the colors of the Confederacy in his buttonhole. This fact did not prevent his receiving a cordial reception at the White House, however. He was presented to President Lincoln with considerable ceremony, and the President grasping his Lordship by the hand said: "Glad to see you, Marquis of Hartington. I shall never forget your name because it rhymes with one of our own distinguished characters, Mrs. Partington." The Marquis didn't talk secesh any more.—Boston Herald.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Berlin, Germany, has 210 miles of streets.

Baby Boy

Covered with Salt Rheum—Perfectly Cured by

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

Mr. Frank I. Rickson, who holds a responsible position on the Boston & Albany Railroad at Chatham, N. Y., writes as follows:

"When my baby boy was two years old he was covered from head to feet with salt rheum. It began to come out on him when he was two weeks old, and increased in spite of all that could be done.

We were Discouraged

The doctors said it would disappear when he was seven years old. I happened to be taking Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and thought I would give it to the child. At that time he **did not have a hair on his head,** and it was covered with a crust. His sufferings were awful. In two weeks after giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla the scabs began to fall off, and **in six weeks he was entirely cured** of the sores. He is now the healthiest child we have. I know of two other cases in which

Hood's Sarsaparilla

did the same as for my boy. It is a great medicine." F. I. Rickson, Pittsfield, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure habitual Constipation.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1891.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR

To cash from Co. Com'rs	30146 84	
" U. S. Land taxes	1195 75	
" " " redemption	352 51	
" Licenses	461 25	
" collectors of 1891 County tax	18577 51	
" collectors of 1891 State tax	5150 25	
" collectors of 1890 County tax	8263 30	
" collectors of 1890 State tax	998 25	65145 66

CR.

By county orders paid aggregating the following accounts.

Accounts from former years	13265 43	
Commonwealth costs	1419 65	
Commonwealth of Penna	7207 04	
Court expenses	4761 76	
Court house expense	1596 49	
Election expenses	1794 43	
Miscellaneous expenses	1273 64	
Jail expenses	1493 49	
Printing account	594 89	
Constables pay	548 37	
Scalp account	781 65	
Inquest account	11 12	
Refunding account	66 19	
Commissions in lunacy	82 31	
Road and bridge views	296 50	
Bridge account	1805 50	
Jail park	27 55	
State tax expense	389 60	
Loan and interest account	11379 59	
Soldiers burial	315 00	
Homeless poor account	129 00	
Stenographers pay	668 95	
Assessors pay	2785 96	
County Supt's office	70 73	
Prof. D. O. Etters, institute	200 00	
Warren asylum	273 75	
Danville asylum	1215 25	
Jury commissioners	105 90	
Auditors pay	237 24	
Jas. Gramley, treasurer	2000 00	
Amos Mullen	240 00	
L. A. Schaffer, protn'y, on acc't	150 00	
W. A. Ishler, sheriff, on acc't	378 25	
R. F. Hunter, clerk	800 00	
D. F. Fortney, Com'rs Att'y on account	125 00	
Dr. Seibert, county physician	100 00	
Bartram Galbraith, janitor	300 00	
George L. Goodhart	837 00	
T. F. Adams, on acc't	825 00	
Jas. B Strohm, on acc't	785 00	61337 53

ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED IN 1891, AND OUTSTANDING JANUARY 5, 1892.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY TAX. Levied.	COUNTY TAX. Outstanding	STATE TAX. Levied.	STATE TAX. Outstanding
1891.					
Bellefonte Borough	S D Ray	$ 3184 93	1366 96	2671 12	467 17
Centre Hall "	W A Sandoe	323 60	60 48	189 65	15 66
Howard "	Jacob Deitz	333 42	122 10	197 52	12 39
Milesburg "	E H Carr	308 99	206 56	57 68	43 68
Millheim "	Frank Knarr	469 18	240 88	158 40	34 92
Philipsburg "	C A Faulkner	1925 63	1925 63	433 59	433 59
Unionville "	Harris Calhoun	225 58	99 33	88 88	44
Benner Township	Adam Kelley	1359 73	824 94	90 00	11 97
Boggs "	Wm Shawley	933 31	202 91	93 97	
Burnside "	Wm Zimmerman	177 49	52 97	130 31	5 44
College "	George Roan	1791 67	923 47	146 85	13 13
Curtin "	(Vacant.)	175 69	175 69	12 24	12 24
Ferguson "	G W McWilliams	1976 34	868 71	178 40	69 92
Gregg "	J C Rossman	2174 57	622 08	280 37	48 53
Haines "	Chas Wolf	1736 22	387 15	476 23	28 96
Half Moon "	Simon Sellers	892 25	218 57	55 45	4 02
Harris "	D T Wieland	1172 82	500 47	188 06	
Howard "	N G Fletcher	540 65	286 87	35 99	1 67
Huston "	I F Davis	344 51	242 95	65 50	24 65
Liberty "	N H Johnston	694 56	222 44	69 62	18 59
Marion "	J W Yearick	1020 22	412 45	80 94	20 35
Miles "	C Stover	1722 96	116 62	525 51	105 51
Patton "	R H Reed	1023 61	469 40	77 76	19 66
Penn "	W F Smith	1093 24	270 68	148 75	148 75
Potter "	Jacob Smith	2370 24	635 09	165 74	165 74
Rush "	P R Gorman	794 37	562 35	66 41	5 68
Snow Shoe "	R J Haynes, Jr	656 07	330 52	69 94	15 67
Spring "	J B Miller	2530 86	1149 56	323 83	25 68
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith	246 38	156 80	25 76	6 83
Union "	Jno H Stover	434 78	317 45	58 09	20 56
Walker "	Henry Deitrich	1565 19	357 13	130 01	7 41
Worth "	G J Woodring	283 07	245 09	32 27	5 14
		$34482 13	$14574 30	$7324 82	$1793 95

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TAXES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 5, 1892, FROM FORMER YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY:	STATE.
1890.			
Bellefonte Borough,	S D Ray	$ 118 29	$ 95 74
*Howard "	N P Riddle	91	8 59
Milesburg "	Z T Harshberger	9 66	22 96
Boggs Township,	H L Barnhart	149 02	41 75
Curtin "	Wm Wentzell	3 33	
Marion "	David Harter	45 91	13 39
Patton "	L H Musser	6 53	14 99
Potter "	John H Runkle	107 96	21 75
Rush "	P R Gorman	106 36	4 35
Snow Shoe "	Robert J Haynes, Jr	20 95	
Spring "	J B Miller	90 59	5 45
		$659 51	$228 97
1889.			
Curtin Township	N. J. McCloskey		45 65
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith		3 01
			$48 66

Accounts marked (*) have been paid since Jan. 5th, 1892,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1891.

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of treasurer	$3808 13	
Outstanding taxes of 1891	16378 25	
" " 1890	888 48	
" " 1889	48 66	
Asylum bills due Co. from twps.	544 62	
Claims in hands of attorney for collection	1355 88	23024 02

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Com. costs	360 77	
Notes outstanding	10500 00	
Wm A. Ishler, Sheriff	1018 57	
L. A. Schaffer, Prothonotary	108 41	
T. F. Adams	103 85	
J. B. Strohm	31 00	
D. F. Fortney	175 00	
John Noll, contract of wat. clos.	74 99	
Cyrus Goss, ex-treas, on county orders of 1890	7663 09	
Western Penitentiary, 1891 acc't. Bill rendered Jan. 15, 1892	358 56	
Huntingdon Reformatory, 1891 acc., estimated (bill not rendered)	307 00	
Sundry small bills	71 12	
Estimated commissions for 1891	800 00	
Estimated exonerations for 1891	500 00	22072 36
Assets in excess of liabilities		951 66

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1892

For general expenditures	$ 35000 00	
For files and other improvements in Com'rs and Prothy's Vaults	4700 00	
For bridges and repairs	3000 00	
For improvements to public grounds	600 00	
For completion of drainage pipes	200 00	
For increased election expenses, (by new law)	1000 00	$44500 00

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

ACCOUNTS FROM FORMER YEARS PAID DURING 1891.

W U Hensel, Att. Gen. State Tax of 1889.

Principal	1356 46	
Interest on above	35 39	
Commission of Att. Gen. for col.	67 82	
H. K. Boyer, State Tax of 1890	7001 89	
R. Cook, ex-Sher. bal. on '90 acct.	1556 73	
C P Hewes, bal. legal services former years	690 00	
J F Harter, ex-Rec, reporting mortgages, etc., 1890	17 30	
L A Schaffer, reporting judg'ts '90	170 50	
" bal. on acc't of 1890—	187 00	
Huntingdon, Ref., keeping convicts 1890	307 28	
Western Penitentiary, keeping convicts 1890	379 28	
Bellefonte Gas Co. bal steam heat 1890	97 59	
Electric Light Co. light, etc. 1890.	35 50	
P Gray Meek, bal. printing 1890	11 70	
Inquests on bodies Mrs. Wighaman, Mrs. Hopkins	41 37	
Inquest on body of Clara Price	41 96	
Assessors.		
Jno W Stuart, bal. assessor W. P. College Twp. 1890	10 00	
M Rider, bal. asssessor W. P. Ferguson Twp. 1890	6 00	
Wilson Way, bal. assessor Half Moon Twp. 1890	6 00	
J S Martin, bal. assessor Marion Twp. 1890	2 00	
W B Gingerich, balance assessor Worth Twp. 1890	8 00	
L A Schaffer, Proth'y, stationery on hands at passage of Act of Assembly, in 1890	298 80	
John Rupp, do do	83 00	
Com. costs due L A Schaffer, 1890	64 55	
Costs in Com. vs. Luther Kline	9 50	
" " J R DeHaas	48 63	
" " Jno Wilson	16 86	
" " Alfred Andrews	10 59	
" " Seely Hopkins	4 56	
" " H M Confer	10 68	
" other Com cases	46 10	
" Centre Co vs. Centre and Kishacoquillas T. P. Co	384 65	
Sundry persons for care and medical attention of Seely Hopkins	145 30	
C W Hunter, 6 tomb stones for dec'd soldiers	90 00	
R. Cook, washing for pris. 1890	7 44	
Jas Thompson, janitor fees 1890	15 00	13265 43

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNT FOR 1891.

L A Schaeffer, Proth'y, Com. costs	168 30	
J C Meyer, Dist. Att'y " "	272 00	
S F Foster, J. P. costs in Com cases	38 00	
J M Green, " " "	5 70	
B Rich, " " "	3 95	
S J Herring, " " "	1 55	
H Reinhart, " " "	1 90	
S F Kline, " " "	5 02	
B J Laporte, " " "	1 90	
J H Reifsnyder, " " "	4 00	
J S Houseman, " " "	1 94	
C B Sanford, " " "	7 56	
D H Yeager, " " "	2 94	
J M Clear, " " "	4 95	
J B Linn, " " "	5 60	
J S Smith, " " "	10 00	
Jas M'Mullen, const " "	6 32	
Amos Mullen " " "	86 08	
Geo E Mensch, " " "	22 46	
E G Mingle, " " "	10 36	
H M Confer, " " "	2 83	
Wm Garis, " " "	12 85	
Wm Krape, " " "	3 40	
H H Montgomery " "	51 41	
Geo E Long, " " "	2 93	
P Smith, " " "	1 04	
S J M'Clintic, " " "	1 23	
Wm H Earon, " " "	1 78	
A B Meyers, " " "	6 26	
John Resides, " " "	6 81	
Wm N Neff, " " "	21 62	
H Simler, " " "	62	
R J Haynes, Jr " " "	4 41	
H M Johnston, " " "	2 42	
Wit. fees in Com vs Harry Charles.	1 25	
" " " Sam'l Cooper	9 12	
" " " Jas Howyer	14 19	
" " " H Pennington	6 48	
" " " C Stewart and P May	5 64	
" " " C. Crossmire	19 14	
" " " Jno Miller	1 74	
" " " Joshua Page	3 78	
" " " Gertie Quick	29 96	
" " " Jno Callihan	9 63	
" " " Herman Alter	4 32	
" " " Henry Keen	8 90	
" " " Frannell and Grimes	18 16	
" " " Flanna Colpetzer	6 12	
" " " B P Schwartz	177 78	
" " " Jas Ross	1 50	
" " " Fos. Fanning	14 30	
" " " Stewart Hampton	1 50	
" " " Fin Chin Pan	1 00	
" " " H. Showers	80	
" " " Chas. Miller	40 68	
" " " F J Karcher	59 86	
" " " Dan. Brent	9 00	
" " " Wm Raymond	9 03	
" " " Powell Garrick	5 64	
" " " J C. Nason	2 10	
" " " M. Gibbons	15 50	
" " " Frank Brown	22 94	
" " " Fortny Walker	25 83	
" " " A. Chambers	7 32	
" " " Jane Anderson	3 54	
" " " A. Blackhart	19 68	
" " " J J Mayes	23 52	
" " " Wm. Vernoski	13 20	
" " " Chas. Rock	13 98	
" " " J. A. Mayes	2 82	
" " " John Madill	5 82	
" " " H. McCauley	8 54	
" " " Wm. Hannon	3 00	
" " " Ella Heverly	17 20	1419 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

			Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte Borough,		N. W.	13 60	11 06
"	"	S. W.	14 80	11 22
"	"	W. W.	13 50	11 00
Centre Hall	"		20 18	17 30
Howard	"		17 99	15 60
Milesburg	"		17 71	16 85
Millheim	"		21 83	19 85
Philipsburg	"	1st W	22 67	24 45
"	"	2d W	21 67	24 45
"	"	3d W	23 87	24 45
Unionville	"		18 91	14 85
Benner Township			14 34	11 40
Burnside	"		23 79	22 65
Boggs	"	N. P.	16 55	14 69
"	"	E. P.	14 07	14 45
"	"	W. P.	17 41	12 10
Curtin	"		19 75	16 85
College	"	E. P.	18 35	15 05
"	"	W. P.	17 79	18 65
Ferguson	"	E. P.	23 71	20 60
"	"	W. P.	16 35	18 85
Gregg	"	N. P.	11 42	17 10
"	"	S. P.	23 55	21 25
Haines	"	E. P.	17 31	21 05
"	"	W. P.	24 23	22 88
Harris	"		22 08	19 25
Half Moon	"		19 91	16 60
Howard	"		18 71	15 50
Huston	"		18 63	16 05
Liberty	"		19 51	14 85
Marion	"		18 75	15 25
Miles	"		21 86	18 85
Patton	"		21 59	18 65
Penn	"		23 91	22 45
Potter	"	N. P.	15 21	18 10
"	"	S. P.	23 28	20 92
Rush	"	N. P.	18 99	23 65
"	"	S. P.	22 91	23 75
Snow Shoe	"	E. P.	19 99	18 08
"	"	W. P.	16 59	18 65
Spring	"	N. P.	13 00	11 45
"	"	S. P.	22 35	17 20
"	"	W. P.	12 87	13 80
Taylor	"		19 39	17 65
Union	"		18 79	14 80
Walker	"		18 35	15 25
Worth	"		19 67	17 25
Spring, N. P., special election			11 75	
Milesburg boro, special election May			16 85	
Philipsburg boro, 1st W., special election			22 07	
Jas. A. Rankin, computing Nov. returns			10 00	
D S. Keller, computing Nov. returns			5 00	
J. C Meyer, computing Nov. returns			10 00	
W. I. Fleming, Const's Con. set. Judge			1 50	$1794 43

ASSESSORS PAY.

Bellefonte Borough—		
N. W. H H Harshberger	113 50	
S. W., Joseph Fox	75 49	
W. W., Wm Long	81 39	
Centre Hall Borough:		
D A Boozer	28 50	
Howard Boro:		
W E Confer	50 01	
Milesburg Boro:		
J J Morris	61 25	
Millheim Boro:		
C W Hartman	45 18	
Philipsburg Boro:		
1st W., A H Smith	63 36	
2d W., J C Williams	81 33	
3d W., M G Gray.	75 34	
Unionville Boro:		
Benj Rich	45 65	
Benner Twp:		
H N Hoy	55 74	
Boggs Twp:		
E. P., Simeon Bathurst	41 26	
W. P., A C Iddings	53 97	
N. P., D B Malone	60 02	
Burnside Twp:		
M F Loy	32 26	
College Twp:		
John E Murray	88 84	
Curtin Twp:		
T S DeLong	61 27	
Ferguson Twp:		
E. P., Wm H Fry, on acct	40 00	
W. P., M Rider	40 40	
Gregg Twp:		
N. P., J P Grove	26 75	
S. P., J P Heckman	65 81	
Haines Twp:		
E. P., T E Smith	41 04	
W. P., C A Weaver	63 24	
Half Moon Twp:		
T Wilson Way	42 92	
Harris Twp:		
J P Weber	54 06	
Howard Twp:		
Jno Schenck	80 75	
Huston Twp:		
E R Williams	69 43	
Liberty Twp:		
Henry Thompson	81 34	
Marion Twp:		
J S Martin	55 64	
Miles Twp:		
J C Morris	92 12	
Patton Twp:		
G G Mattern	64 78	
Penn Twp:		
A W Ulrich	74 41	
Potter Twp:		
N. P., James A Keller	46 50	
S. P., W W Royer	67 24	
Rush Twp:		
N. P., Jas Dumbleton	86 14	
S. P., J M Claar	60 46	
Snow Shoe Twp:		
E. P., T P Lucas	72 09	
W. P., John A Yeager	55 05	
Spring Twp:		
S. P., M F Riddle	101 61	
W. P., J H Oliger	36 00	
N. P., John G Dubbs	24 00	
Taylor Twp:		
V Beckwith	45 71	
Union Twp:		
Owen Underwood	68 09	
Walker Twp:		
J H Carner	76 56	
Worth Twp:		
Wm B Gingherich	31 19	
South Philipsburg Boro:		
C Wilcox, Regs'tn Assessor	8 25	2785 96

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand Jurors, Jan. Session, 1891	116 04	
" April " "	183 44	
" Aug " "	194 82	
" Nov. " "	184 08	
Trav. Jurors, Jan' sess. 1st week	421 10	
" " 2d week	446 56	
" April " 1st week	398 00	
" " 2d week	346 04	
" Aug 1st week	455 76	
" " 2d week	429 72	
" Nov. 1st week	381 06	
" " 2d week	442 48	
" Nov. special term	20 16	
Bartram Galbraith, court crier	138 00	
Sam'l F Foster, court messenger	140 00	
D S Dunham, tipstaff	86 00	
Simeon Haupt, "	92 00	
Martin Morrison, "	92 00	
G T Jones "	4 00	
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors	6 00	4761 76

COURT HOUSE EXPENSE.

Bellefonte Gas Co. steam heat	364 35	
Elec. Light Co. light, lamps and repairs	234 70	
Calvin Miller, sundry labor	3 00	
Fulton and Gallagher, removing yard fence	5 00	
Jas M'Cafferty, hauling rubbish	50	
S M Buck, repairs and changes to steam fittings	129 24	
H A M'Kee & Bro., md'se	25 81	
Phoenix Planing Mill Co. lumber	3 58	
W T Hillibish & Co., plumbing water closets	380 90	
W T Hillibish & Co. railing for rear steps	11 96	
John Noll, on acc't masonry, water closet	350 00	
Mich Sheilds, carpentering	4 73	
Jos Fox, repairing	2 47	
J L Dunlap, repairing roof	1 00	
Joshua Foulk, pruning trees	10 00	
Lincoln Miller, cleaning closet	1 00	
B Galbraith, cleaning library (extra	3 00	
Thos Miller, cleaning yard	50	
F E Naginey, furniture	40 75	
D M Butts, est. for drain pipes	4 00	
M I Gardner, insurance	10 00	1596 49

JAIL ACCOUNT.

Bellefonte Gas Co. steam heat	416 40	
Elec. Light Co. light, lamps and repairs	192 05	
Belle. Fuel and Supply Co. coal	93 00	
S H Williams, papering, etc	16 31	
H A M'Kee & Bro. md'se	25 47	
J A Harper & Co "	5 30	
T C Brown, "	2 82	
A C Mingle, "	1 25	
Joseph Bros. & Co. "	102 76	
Hoover & Miller, coal	22 50	
Phoenix Planing Mill Co. lumber	42 22	
S M Buck, plumbing and supplies	297 71	
W T Twitmire roofing watch tow'r	49 79	
J L M'Cafferty, cleaning cellar	4 00	
Cal Miller scrubbing and whitewashing	10 00	
J Murray, mason work	6 00	
J A Whiteman, labor	1 50	
M. Sheilds, carpentering	16 45	
M W Cowdrick, repairs	5 30	
J M Lieo, plastering ceiling	5 70	
Jno M'Dermott, repairing range	4 14	
John Dunlap, carpentering	48 10	
Jas. Solt, washing for prisoners	31 92	
Wm A Ishler, washing and filling ticks	15 80	
M I Gardner, ag't, insurance	37 50	
W C Heinle, ag't, insurance	37 50	
Chas Smoyer, load wood	2 00	1493 49

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Central Penn. Telephone Co. rent of instrum'ts & extra mess'gs.	78 25	
M'Calmont & Co., lime & cement	3 30	
A G Morris, lime for cess pool	5 40	
G W Jackson & Co., plaster for cess pool	90	
H Y Stitzer, stationery supplies	15 64	
Rob't McFarlane & Co, md'se for repairs	9 59	
A. Garbrick, ice for season	19 15	
Sundry persons searching for identification of Jno Wilson	146 23	
Jno. Kline arbitrators fee, Centre Co. vs. Bellefonte O. P.	3 00	
Jas. Thompson, janitor and shoveling snow	4 00	
Wm Stover, removing gallows	5 00	
F E Naginey, repairing chairs	1 25	
H Savitz, " "	50	
J F Harter, bonds and oaths of Com'rs 1891	7 50	
R Larimer, team in arrest of Crossmire	2 50	
A Baum conveying prisoners	4 00	
Miller Bros, sundry labor	4 25	
Joshua Foulk, cleaning c. h. trees	6 30	
W. U. T. Co., sundry telegraphing	1 45	
Adams Ex. Co., charges on sundry packages	17 47	
E Sussman, pens and supplies	19 20	
Cyrus Goss, blanks left in Treas. office	5 00	
W G Morrison, supplies from ex-Rec. Harter	1 50	
J J Gramley supplies bought for Treas. office	3 25	
S D Ray, coll. water tax, public buildings, 1891	95 00	
J M'Cafferty, drayage & freight	10 09	
Curtis Johnson, drayage	55	
Hoover & Miller, drayage	6 00	
Thos Miller, janitor fee and extra labor	59 25	
Wm Garis, night watch on public buildings	34 00	
H H Montgomery, police services park and yard	30 00	
R Bartlett, drayage	25	
Sundry persons, expenses vacat. Boalsburg pike	58 20	
Logan Fire Co. appr. for steamer.	20 00	
P. R. R. freight charges on case	3 63	
W G Johnston & Co. blank books and dockets	98 15	
W F Murphy's Sons blank books and dockets	19 50	
H J Hunt, pens	2 50	
F L Hutter, assm't books, election and re. blanks	268 00	
G T Bisel, sup. for public offices	31 15	
Keystone Lith. Co., convict regstr	7 40	
J C Blair, stat'nery for c'rt room	6 25	
Henry Hall, 1000 sheets aud. papr	10 00	
Commercial Stamp Co, seal for Rec. office	10 00	
Wm Mann Co supplies for public offices	52 00	
R F Hunter, state appr. for tax report	45 00	
J A Fiedler, p. m postage	37 99	
State Com'rs com for incidental expenses	5 00	1273 64

STATE TAX EXPENSE.

L. A. Schaeffer reporting judg't satisfactions	158 90	
W. G. Morrison, Rec., reporting mortgages, etc	30 70	
R. F. Hunter, keeping record of judg'ts and mortgages	200 00	389 60

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Karthaus bridge—		
Clearfield Co. Com'rs ½ cost pier cribbing	257 00	
Marsh Creek bridge—		
J. D. Shaw, sup. repairs	2 35	
Milesburg bridge—		
J Murray, repairing sup. structure	12 00	
A. M. Butler, repairing super structure	2 00	
George Derr, repairing super structure	2 00	
E. H. Carr, repairing super structure	2 00	
Point Lookout and Philipsburg bridges—		
Clearfield Co. Com'rs ½ cost superstructures and extras	1328 15	
Supervisors Rush Twp., appropriation for abutments of Point Lookout bridge	200 00	1805 50

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Road views, College Twp	5 00	
" Penn "	8 00	
" Walker "	19 30	
" Spring "	12 20	
" Potter "	32 90	
" Liberty "	33 30	
" Marion "	31 80	
" Curtin "	13 40	
" Taylor and Rush	14 40	
" Haines and Penn	28 20	
" Gregg "	15 20	
" Gregg and Potter	15 90	
" Benner and Spring	25 20	
Bridge views, College Twp	19 30	
" Potter "	9 00	
" Rush "	13 40	296 50

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for job work and advertising		
H C Williams, Philipsburg Ledger	12 00	
J A Fiedler, Gazette, distributing statements	51 50	
C L Gates, Republican, distributing statements	21 80	
R A Bumiller Millheim Journal	52 64	
W T Bair, Ph'psburg Journal	8 50	
R A Kinsloe, Wage-Earners Journal	10 00	
Fred Kurtz, Reporter	20 00	
Chas R Kurtz, Democrat	139 95	
P Gray Meek, Watchman, includes statement	278 50	594 89

SOLDIERS BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amount paid for funeral expenses of		
David Watson	35 00	
John G. Curtin	35 00	
Jacob O'Donnell	35 00	
George Walker	35 00	
John R. Tate	35 00	
John Stimer	35 00	
Peter McMahon	35 00	
Joseph Jermain	35 00	
Israel Potts	35 00	315 00

JAIL PARK.

Wallace Keeler, planting trees	1 00	
Wm Fisher, trees and expressage	1 80	
Calvin Miller, mowing, etc	14 50	
Frank Miller, labor	75	
Thomas Shaugensy, cleaning gutters	1 50	
J. L. Dunlap, repairing fence	1 00	
John McDermot, masoning	7 00	27 55

LUNACY COMMISSIONS.

Sundry persons costs on case of Alex Grimes	28 75	
Sundry persons costs on case of L Marchessan	18 00	
Sundry persons costs on case of Flora Hayden	15 00	
Sundry persons costs on case of Martin Halderman	20 56	82 31

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

Lewis Zimmerman on John Purdon tract	58	
J. M. Keichline on duplicate of '89 Bellefonte boro	63	
Samuel Hoover, on duplicate of '88, Taylor Twp	2 41	
James Gramley, Treasurer, overcharge U. S. Land acct	62 57	66 19

SCALP ACCOUNT.

36 wild cat scalps	72 00	
569 fox scalps	569 00	
132 mink scalps	33 00	
426 justices affidavits	106 50	
1 fox scalp, certificate from 1885	1 15	781 65

CONSTABLES PAY.

Returns for Jan Sessions	137 94	
" April "	137 94	
" Aug. "	137 13	
" Nov. "	135 36	548 37

LOANS AND INTEREST PAID.

Sundry loans from Centre Co. Banking Co	11000 00	
Interest on same	379 89	11379 89

CO. SUPT'S OFFICE.

Bellefonte Gas Co., for heat	5 73	
Joseph Bros., carpets & shades	43 00	
F. E. Naginey, furniture	22 00	70 73

HOMELESS POOR ACCOUNT.

Medical attendance and boarding of John Murphy, to S. B. Wyland, O. P. of Boggs Twp	129 00	129 00

INQUEST ACCOUNT.

J. F. Garthoff, J. P. and jurors on body of infant	11 12	11 12

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.

H. K. Boyer, Treas., state tax for 1891	7207 04	7207 04

WARREN ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1891	273 75	273 75

DANVILLE ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates, 1891	1215 25	1215 25

AUDITORS' PAY.

E. H. Carr	49 08	
J. B. Mitchell	50 34	
Samuel T. Gray	49 32	
James F. Weaver, clerk	54 00	
James H. Rankin, auditing accts. of Reg., Rec., and Proth'ys offices	34 50	237 24

D. F. FORTNEY, SOLICITOR.

By salary for 1891	300 00	300 00
To sundry orders	125 00	125 00
Balance due		175 00

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Bower, services & mileage	43 60	
Sam'l Aley, "	32 30	
D. W. Woodring, clerk	2 50	
George B. Crawford, clerk	27 50	105 90

STENOGRAPHER'S PAY.

J Frank Condon	342 25	
Wm F Reber	239 00	
N B Spangler	87 70	668 95

D. O. ETTERS, CO. SUPT.

For teachers' institute	200 00	200 0..

J. J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER.

By salary for 1891	2000 00	2000 00
To sundry orders	2000 00	2000 00

ROB'T F. HUNTER, COM'RS CLERK.

Salary for 1891	800 00	800 00

AMOS MULLEN.

By salary as co. detective, 1891	240 00	240 00
To sundry orders	240 00	240 00

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. L. Seibert, salary for 1891	100 00	100 00

BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

Salary as janitor, 1891	300 00	300 00

ITEMIZED ACCOUNTS OF CO. OFFICERS.

CENTRE CO. IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. A. ISHLER, SHERIFF.

DR.

To 2792 days boarding prisoners @ 25c	698 00	
To 128 turnkey fees	64 00	
To conveying Calvin Frannell to Huntingdon Reformatory	16 57	
To conveying Alex Grimes to Danville Asylum	12 63	
To conveying Louis Marchessan to Danville Asylum	29 20	
To conveying Flora Hayden to Danville Asylum	23 20	
To conveying B P Schwartz, Wm Raymond and Powell Garrick to Western Penitentiary.	59 94	
To conveying James J Mayes to Huntingdon Reformatory	10 70	
To notifying Jury Comrs. 4 times 1891	16 00	
To drawing jury 4 times 1891	16 00	
To serving 108 jury notices for April term, '91	32 40	
To serving 144 jury notices for June and Aug. terms, '91	43 20	
To serving 144 jury notices for Special and Nov. terms, '91	43 20	
To serving 108 jury notices for January term, '92	32 40	
To preparing Proclamation for Nov. elections	1 00	
To publishing election proc.	270 05	
" court "	88 00	
To serving notices of no court	2 50	
To col. $150.62 of fines @ 3 p. ct.	4 51	
" costs in Com. cases	64 82	
To 2 keys for handcuffs and hobbles	50	$1528 82

CR.

By 33 jury fees	132 00	
By sundry county orders	378 25	$510 25
To bal. due Wm. A. Ishler, Sheriff, Jan. 5 1892		$1018 57

CENTRE CO. IN ACCOUNT WITH L. A. SCHÆFFER, PROTH'Y, 1891.

DR.

To filing oaths of co. officers	2 50	
To filing bonds "	1 75	
To cert. of court crier, messenger and tipstaves	18 25	
To cert. of jury fees earned and fines imposed	6 20	
To cert. for discharge of prisoners	21 00	
To cert. for viewers and recording reports, (Roads and Bridge)	32 40	
To filing constable's returns and oaths thereto	36 00	
To cert. for constables pay	3 00	
To cert. for grand jurors pay	3 50	
" traverse "	12 25	
" and recording of appointment of twp. officers	11 00	
To cert. for pay of Judge Riley	1 50	
To recording names of twp. officers elected	45 20	
To recording appointment of court stenographer	1 00	
To filing financial statement of Howard twp	1 00	
To filing election returns	3 00	
To filing justices' bonds & oaths	5 00	
To entering names of persons voted for	7 10	
To transmitting names of persons voted for to Sec. Com	17 75	
To transmitting names of justices to Sec. Com	2 50	
To costs in Com. vs. E. B. Bush, lunatic	3 35	
To sundry venire to draw jurors	8 70	
To cert. of inquest	75	
To cert. for Dist. Delegate Ret. Judge's pay	30	
To counting vote 1 day	5 00	
To oaths of clerks for counting vote	50	
To tax and entry fees for entering judgements	1 25	
To recording reports of Grand Jurors and copy	3 00	
To recording petition & decree for vacating Co. Detec. office	1 50	
To cert for Judge Rhoads' pay	50	
To recording Judge Furst's instructions to grand jury Nov. Court	4 46	$261 01

CR.

By tax entry on Harg judg't No. 83, Nov. term, 1890	2 60	
By order 937 on Treasurer	150 00	$152 60
To balance due		108 41

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT.

GEORGE L. GOODHART.	CR.	
By 199 days services in Com'rs office	696 50	
By 3 days joint session Clearfield Com'rs relative to sundry bridges	10 50	
By 1 day joint session Clinton co. Com'rs relative to Beech Creek bridge	3 50	
By 4 days distributing assm't books	14 00	
By 2 days distributing duplicates	7 00	
By 1 day distributing transcripts	3 50	
By 3 days attending Com'rs Con	10 50	
By 1 day coming and return special meeting	3 50	
By sundry traveling expenses	88 00	837 00
DR.		
To sundry orders	837 00	837 00

T. F. ADAMS.	CR.	
By 229 days services in Com'rs office	801 50	
By 5 days joint session Clearfield co. Com'rs relative to sundry bridges	17 50	
By 1 day joint session with Clinton co. Com'rs relative to Beech Creek bridge	3 50	
By 1 days attending Sheriff's sale interest of Co	3 50	
By 4 days delivering assm't books	14 00	
By 3 days attending Com'rs Con	10 50	
By 1 day storeing vault fixtures	3 50	
By sundry traveling expenses	74 85	928 85
DR.		
To sundry orders	825 00	825 00
Balance due		103 85

J. B. STROHM.	CR.	
By 223 days services in Com'rs office	780 50	
By 3 days joint session with Clearfield Com'rs relative to sundry bridges	10 50	
By 1 day joint session with Clinton co. Com'rs relative to Beech Creek bridge	3 50	
By 1 day at Unionville	3 50	
By 1 day at Howard	3 50	
By sundry traveling expenses	13 25	
By expressage paid on packages	1 25	816 00
DR.		
To sundry orders	785 00	785 00
Balance due		31 00

Continued on next page.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed petitions for liquor licenses in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Centre County and that application will be made to the said Court on Tuesday, March 1st 1892, to grant the same.

Name.	*Kind.*	*Place.*
W. L. Daggett,	Tavern	Bellefonte W. W.
George B. Brandon,	"	" "
Daniel Garman,	"	" "
Gotlieb Haag,	"	" W. W.
John Anderson,	Wholesale	"
D. L. Bartges,	Tavern	Centre Hall Boro.
W. S. Musser,	"	Millheim Boro.
Jacob L. DeHass,	"	Howard Boro.
George E. Leister,	"	Philipsburg, 1st W.
G. A. Walther,	"	" 2nd W.
James Passmore and Harry Wood,	"	" "
William Pasker,	"	" "
Peter Ashcroft,	"	" "
Harry Simler and E. P. M Cormick,	"	" "
Tattersall Ingham,	"	" "
Joseph Lehman,	Wholesale	" "
Thomas Riley,	"	" "
Alois Kohlbecker,	Tavern	Boggs Twp.
James A. Decker,	"	Ferguson Twp
D. H Ruhl,	"	Gregg Twp
N. W. Eby,	Wholesale	Haines Twp
W. W. Rishel,	Tavern	Penn Twp
John H. Odenkirk,	"	Potter Twp
John G. Uzzle,	"	Snow Shoe Twp
Mary C. Nolan,	"	Snow Shoe Twp
George B. Uzzle,	"	" "
Wm. P. Brown,	"	" "
Thomas Gleason,	"	" "
Wm. R. Haynes,	Wholesale	" "
John C. Mulfinger,	"	Spring Twp
Henry Robb,	Tavern	Walker Twp

L. A. SCHAEFFER,
Clerk.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 10, 1892

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John B. Lee, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE L. LEE,
Madisonburg.
JAMES W. LEE
Centre Hall,
Administrators.

28jan6t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 11.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

The Horrors of a Hotel Fire In New York Sunday Night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A disaster appalling in horror, bringing to mind the terrible occurrence in Park Place, still fresh in the public mind, occurred in this city early this morning. Hotel Royal, that well-known landmark, which has stood for more than a quarter of a century at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, was burned to the ground and a large number of people were burned, suffocated or crushed in the ruins.

At the time of the disaster there were nearly 150 guests in the hotel. The hotel employees all told number fifty five. Of this number of people five have thus far been found dead, six are in the hospital and sixty-three have been reported alive. One hundred are still missing. The number dead will probably not exceed, at a later estimate, thirty persons.

To The Ladies of Centre County.

Ladies who are interested in the art of dress cutting should call at Mrs. G. S. Clements, agent and teacher at Centre Hall, for Newton's French and Tailor System of dress cutting, and receive thorough instructions without the use of patterns; also teach economy in drafting seams. This chart when understood by the seamstress, will enable her with the measurement and chart to cut any garment in ladies' and children's wear, to fit without basting it up and trying the garment-on. I will also do all kinds of sewing in ladies' wear, dresses and coats and children's wear.

17dec3m MRS. G. S. CLEMENTS.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal healthy condition. Suprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored. and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

A Full Equipment.

The REPORTER office received a full and fine equipment of job type of the latest styles and designs, for the execution of all kinds of job work. All old type has been thrown out and their places supplied with new, and we now have a modernly equipped office. Work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. We carry in stock a fine line of wedding invitations, wedding envelopes, cards, letter and note heads, etc., etc., and guarantee our work to be strictly first class,—if in need of anything enumerated give us a call, and we will gladly quote prices.

Henry Vincent, a colored man, aged about thirty years, died in jail, at Carlisle, under peculiar circumstances. He was serving a sentence of eighteen months for furnishing liquor to minors, and wanted a release. He had lung trouble but was not seriously ill. He resorted to starving himself with a view to breaking down his health so as to secure the desired release. The result was that he carried the experiment too far and his death followed.

Increase of Wages

The P. R. R. has decided to increase the wages of the employes as follows: Conductors, $3.30 a day an increase of 25 cents; brakemen, $1.80 a day, an increase of 15 cents; parlor car conductors, $2 a day, an increase of 25 cents, through baggagemen, $1.95 a day, an increase of 10 cents; local baggagemen $1.85 a day, an increase of 20 cents.

Help the Russian Sufferers.

Governor Pattison has issued an appeal to the citizens of this State to contribute toward the starving people in Russia.

The Little Ones

Should be carefully considered, especially when they contract Coughs and Colds. Croup is the demon of childhood, as many a fond mother knows. Do not allow a Cough or Cold to run on. Whether young or old, it may be the forerunner of an untimely death. We can confidently recommend all readers to use Pan-Tina, the celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, costs 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

TRADE MARK

Had the Desired Effect! II.

MANVILLE, R. I., March 8, 1891.

I, the undersigned, suffered from epilepsy for 6 years, had no appetite and could do no work whatever; consulted a number of doctors, but all said there was no remedy for my disease. I then took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am now in perfect health, and work all the time. Thousand thanks to your remedy.

PHILIP MONGEON.

95 PROSPECT ST., NEWARK, N. J., March 2, 1891.

I got some of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness and sleeplessness and it helped me; the first time I took it I had the best sleep I had had for several months. I also know friends of mine who used it and say it is the best nerve tonic they ever used. I write this that some sufferer may use your medicine and be helped by it.

MRS. J. MURPHY.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Warned In Time.

People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter. The Board of Health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions the disease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact any one whose system is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" rye whiskies which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart are the purest and best stimulants known. The most skilled practitioners in the country indorse and prescribe these brands and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, Overholt and Bear Creek at $1 per quart or six quarts for $5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper, to

MAX KLEIN
82 Federal St.
Allegheny City, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co. Pa

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army servise are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosocuted address **James Tanner,**

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Steady place. Wages $2.00 and more if deserving. Apply to
E. WARING,
Tyrone, Pa.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE CO. From opp. page.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL, AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS.

ROAD.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission	Paid out in 1891.	Bal. on hand Jan. 5, '92.
Benner	$ 44 55	2 90		40 00	7 45
Boggs	144 36	99 04	3 17	207 66	32 57
Burnside	883 28	234 12		500 00	617 40
Curtin	452 70	97 06		350 00	199 76
Ferguson	127 58	67 05	99	147 35	46 29
Gregg	27 53	4 83	02	28 00	4 34
Haines	84 28	8 74		84 28	8 74
Half Moon	19 54	34 21	31	25 55	27 89
Harris	76 00	12 46		70 00	18 46
Howard	60 47	19 08	08	62 00	17 47
Huston	40 10	5 30		35 00	10 40
Liberty	68 10	9 37		55 00	22 47
Marion	31 48	20 18	36	38 77	12 53
Miles	204 57	88 66	4 43	288 80	
Patton	159 01	57 18		105 00	111 19
Penn	22 86	18 33	91	41 09	
Potter	58 28	6 27		58 28	6 27
Rush	2344 82	1439 84	44 44	3233 62	506 60
Spring	36 85	3 63		36 85	3 63
Snow Shoe	631 46	219 49	83	648 00	202 12
Taylor	316 35	128 61		300 00	144 96
Union	202 56	148 80	2 27	250 00	99 09
Walker	69 19	15 89	03	68 50	16 55
Worth	162 98	1 90		157 50	7 38
	$6268 90	$2742 94	$57 84	$6831 25	$2123 56

SCHOOL.

DISTRICTS.	Bal. on hand Jan 1, '91	Collected in 1891	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal. on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Benner	29 15	1 95			31 10
Boggs	211 34	101 97		200 00	113 31
Burnside	709 54	192 60			902 14
Curtin	581 61	110 00	4 67	675 00	11 94
Ferguson	204 99	94 28			299 27
Gregg	46 48	5 56		46 48	5 56
Haines	78 15	7 47		78 15	7 47
Half Moon	83 77	37 23		75 00	46 00
Harris	93 55	13 55		93 55	13 55
Howard	38 27	29 15	1 46	67 42	
Huston	57 38	4 94		50 00	12 32
Liberty	28 55	7 55		28 55	7 55
Marion	32 63	20 79		30 00	23 42
Miles	320 58	107 13	5 36	422 47	
Patton	243 15	57 18		243 15	57 18
Penn	61 87	12 22		55 00	19 09
Potter	134 61	4 90		134 61	4 90
Rush	4521 55	1271 81	63 59	5750 00	
Spring	33 09	6 32		33 00	6 41
Snow Shoe	581 63	334 90	15 41	890 00	11 12
Taylor	508 72	128 61		500 00	137 33
Union	309 17	107 36		275 00	141 53
Walker	248 75	22 51	06	251 00	20 20
Worth	170 61	1 60		165 00	7 21
Jones Ind. District	227 67	49 90		200 00	77 57
	$9556 81	$2731 48	$90 55	$10263 38	$1956 17

POOR.

DISTRICTS.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Benner	37 01	70		35 00	2 71
Boggs	88 24	96 13	43	96 04	87 90
Burnside	505 85	22 24			528 09
College	3 77				3 77
Curtin	67 64	24 21		65 00	26 85
Ferguson	41 23	33 53		40 00	34 76
Gregg	17 26	2 59		17 26	2 59
Haines	39 22	2 84		39 22	2 84
Half Moon	54 99	15 58		30 00	40 57
Harris	18 26	6 62		18 26	6 62
Howard	16 07	18 54		15 00	19 61
Huston	17 41	3 53		17 41	3 53
Liberty	30 68	3 48		25 00	9 16
Marion	28 87	7 07	03	29 34	6 57
Miles	15 26	19 09	95	33 59	
Patton	40 64	7 23			47 87
Penn	63 14	9 18		63 14	9 18
Potter	5 80	4 78			10 58
Rush	2120 02	294 85	13 00	2375 00	26 87
Spring	21 00	3 64		21 00	3 64
Snow Shoe	817 07	421 00		841 25	396 82
Taylor	5 47	1 17			6 64
Union	92 68	127 54	16	95 82	124 24
Walker	131 46	15 90		130 45	16 91
Worth	68 37	50		50 00	18 87
	$4347 41	$1141 94	$14 57	$4037 78	$1437 19

The above account includes $7,663.09, of Road, School, and Poor Funds, belonging to Townships, which is still in the hands of Ex-Treasurer Cyrus Goss.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BOROUGH AND ROAD FUNDS ARISING FROM LIQUOR LICENSES IN 1891.

DISTRICTS.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '91.	Collected in 1891.	Treasurer's Commission.	Paid out in 1891.	Bal on hand Jan. 1, '92.
Bellefonte Boro		270 00	13 50	256 50	
Philipsburg Boro		450 00	22 50	427 50	
Centre Hall Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Howard Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Millheim Boro		90 00	4 50	85 50	
Boggs Township		37 50	1 88	35 62	
Gregg Township	106 86	37 50	1 88	142 48	
Potter Township	35 62	37 50	1 88	73 12	
Penn Township	106 86	37 50	1 88	142 48	
Snow Shoe Township	17 11	75 00	3 75	88 36	
Walker Township		37 50	1 88	35 62	
	$266 45	$1252 50	$62 65	$1458 18	

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year 1891, and order the same to be published.

G. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS, } COMMISSIONERS.

ATTEST: R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts upon which the above statement is based, and find it correct.

J. B. MITCHELL,
E. H. CARR,
S. T. GRAY, } AUDITORS.

... FURNITURE ...

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Furniture.

Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Room Suits, Kitchen Furniture, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Bedsteads,

Patent Rockers, Springs and Mattresses, Wall Paper Window Shades, etc., etc.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Special attention given to Undertaking and Embalming.

J. S. Dauberman & Son,

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 132 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THEY APPRECIATE OUR BARGAINS

The crowds who have thronged our store recently is an indication that they appreciate our bargains in

Dress Goods, Fall and Winter Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc.

We still have a big stock on hand, which we will want to replace with spring goods, and for a while will offer better bargains than before. Come early and secure some of them before too late.

Harper & Kreamer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 11, 1892.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Fourth Annual Statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 14 695 67
Cash premiums		782 71
Cash in treasury		167 72
Making the total available assets the past year		15 646 10

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 135 12	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Office rent, printing, postage and stationary	70 59	
Election board	3 00	
J C Boal, collection fee	55	
L D Kurtz, rebate	5 97	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Frankenbarger on barn	459 00	
" int. same	19 78	
Interest, money borrow'd	8 66	
Orvis, Bower & Orvis	25 00	
J C Smull, small fire	2 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		14 736 43
To which add notes of 1887, '88, '89 and '90		84 928 65
Amounting to		99 665 08
Minus cancellations		2 894 84
Leaving the available assets in force this day		96 770 24
Insurances taken the past year	178 880 00	
Add 1887, '88, '89, and '90	998 797 05	—1 177 677 05
Minus cancellations		22 762 67
Making risks and insurances this day		1 154 914 38

LIABILITIES.

F L Weaver	54 56	
C W Hosterman	84 00	
J A Slack	87 60	
W F Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00	
G R Meiss	39 09	
B F Frankenbarger	60 00	
Total am't of liabilities		488 25
Amount outstanding		228 87

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, Samuel G. Slack, S. J. Herring, Daniel Brumgart, Samuel Gramley, Wm. McFarlane, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bailey, H. E. Duck and J. H. Musser.

The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

FRED KURTZ,
President

Attest:
D. F. Luse, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Royer, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. F. ROYER, Adm'r.
7jan6t Centre Hill.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, consisting of 25 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, with other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply or address,

W. W. Horner,
Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Hennigh, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM BARTGES,
Millheim, Pa.
S. P. HENNIGH,
Potters Mills.
24dec6t Executors.

DOCTOR

J. B. Hobensack's

MEDICAL OFFICES.

206 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special diseases and Youthful errors

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Strictures Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A forty year's establishment is our guarantee of success. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. All day Saturday. Sundays, 10 to 12 p. m. Send stamp for book. 1 92 1y

$25 NEW HIGH ARM **Favorite Singer**

LOW ARM, $20.00

Drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, nickel ring and a full set of Attachments equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct from the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for testimonials to **Co-operative Sewing Machine Co., 201 S. 11th St., Phila., Pa.**

WE PAY FREIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10'55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4,25 p m, Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 23 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
2 05	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 30	4 55
2 20	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	1 20	4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m. 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m, 5 05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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FOR THE LADIES.

TONIC FOR THE SKIN.

One hears of tonics for the nerves, tonics for the digestion, and hair tonics in plenty, but it is only recently that we heard of a tonic for the skin—not a cosmetic in any sense of the word, but a tonic pure and simple, which, it is claimed, helps the circulation, makes the flesh hard and smooth, and is a great preventative of wrinkles. This is the formula: Two ounces of spirits of ammonia, two ounces of spirits of camphor, one cupful of sea salt, two cupsful of alcohol. Put all in a quart bottle and fill up with boiling water; shake before using. If the face, neck and arms are rubbed with this lotion daily and then dried, they say the effect is very rejuvenating.—[St. Louis Republic.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE GIRLS.

In Paris, as in England, a large number of women are employed in the telegraph and telephone services. Every year about this time there is a competition to decide on the merits of the various candidates, and many more pass successfully through the examinations than there are posts to occupy. Young women are only admissible between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; they must have been vaccinated within a period not exceeding ten years; and moreover their stature must measure at least four feet ten inches, which is only a little more than an inch less than the standard of the French army.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TASTEFUL AND BECOMING IMITATIONS.

To provide for the fashion of wearing bands at the end of the dress skirt and otherwise there are certain woven textiles which bear a close resemblance to fur. A new close short-pile silk plush that can hardly be distinguished from beaver at a short distance is economically used in place of that fur. There is also a production of French so like the expensive Persian lamb that an expert alone would detect the difference. Gray and black astrakhan are likewise admirably copied. These imitation furs are in no way common or dowdy; they are very much worn, and are really in better taste than rabbit or catskin dyed to imitate more expensive furs.—[Chicago Post.

THE BODICE.

The bodice most popular is only a wide belt, which is fitted and comes up well under the arms. It should be of heavier or richer material than the gown, and its lines, if it have any, should run round. On some dressy gowns this bodice extends only to the side seams, and its ends are covered by jacket fronts. A handsome model has jacket fronts of plain, dull, blue cloth over a straight bodice of Oriental brocade in colors. The jacket is lined with the brocade, and down each edge is set a row of crotcheted button-like ornaments of a dull yellow.

Don't put a yoke and a bodice on the same waist. Don't make the straight bodice to appear a continuation of the skirt, because, as it is not attached to the shoulders, both will seem to be slipping off; rather give it the effect of a wide belt. Don't cut the edges of your bodice into a fanciful outline; keep it straight.—[Denver (Col.) Republican.

COLORS FOR BLONDES AND BRUNETTES.

We are often asked, What color shall I wear? To the fair blonde the most favorable color is green, and to her alone belongs that shade. Blue is also a good selection for her, and if she wishes to have a striking evening gown this winter let it be a combination of pale blue and canary yellow. Orange and red should be avoided by this type of blonde. The brown haired blonde is most fortunate. She rarely makes a mistake in the selection of colors, since her complexion not being delicate she has more freedom. Like the fair blonde, green will improve her complexion, but it must be olive green. Gray will be pretty for her if her color increases with excitement, while fawn color, so suitable for the fair blonde, will almost make the rosy blonde look sallow. Blue, both dark and light, gives an agreeable tint to the complexion. The brunette with the pale or sallow skin should avoid neutral shades, since her greatest beauty comes from the law of contrast. White can be universally worn. White flowers or feathers become every woman.—[New York Press.

THE WOMAN OF FORTY.

At forty, if ever, the ladies know how to make the most of themselves, which is untrue of the vast majority in the twenties. Perhaps at no other age is the best type of woman more strikingly beautiful. She understands how to exercise her gifts and charms in most effective fashion.

The grace of perfect self-possession, often wanting in young women, is hers. If she was diffident, awkward and inexperienced, contact with society has removed these imperfections. If she was gushing, emotional, affected and too talkative, she has corrected these faults, and is warily winsome where before she was positively wearisome. In the normal evolution of taste she has acquired the rare art of dressing faultlessly and so avoiding the detracting infelicities of earlier years. Her selections of style, color and material harmonize with her figure, complexion and the occasion, and she doesn't look "a day over thirty."

The woman of forty is infinitely more attractive to me than she will be in later life, when her fine complexion fades, wrinkles leave their year-marks across her brow, silver threads her glossy hair, her eyes lose their luster and her step its sprightliness. She may always be agreeable, but never again so fascinating.

The woman of forty! She is distracting, delightful, divine! Her society is a solace which robs remembrance of all remorse and poverty of all pain. The spell of her dark, depthless eyes wakens latent emotions into ecstatic life, while the music of her voice thrills and fills the soul with joy unspeakable. Grace, goodness and gentleness supplement the rare and ravishing beauty of face and figure, and her welcoming smile is a precious prize beside which wealth and learning and kingdoms are but dross. Luxuriant nature, in the infinite plenitude of her blessings, has bequeathed to man naught else so intoxicating and incomparable as the woman of forty.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

FASHION NOTES.

Short evening dresses are completely out of date.

Barege has been brought out with velvet brocade.

"Brick pink" is a new color in woolen dress fabrics.

The long coat-tail basque is again very fashionable.

Broad belts, coming well up under the arms, are still much worn.

A white polka-dotted enamel bow rimmed with gold is the most chic fastening imaginable for a watch.

Somewhat heavier than the excessively light chiffon is a new china crepe chiffon with brocaded figures for evening gowns.

Oriental satin is a new silk fabric for inexpensive evening dresses; it has the same effect as satin, but is soft and pliable.

Tulle is still a fashionable material for ball gowns for young ladies; also net with rich embroidery, pearl being specially in vogue.

Bengaline has quite taken the place of faille; the newest has a thick and decided cord, and has been brought out under the name of Trolienne.

Japanese grenadine resembles somewhat the striped silk entamines, having narrow beaded braids of several colors resembling strings of semi-precious stones.

A new style of trimming skirts, which will appeal to slender figures, is inch-wide satin ribbon carried down the front, so that it forms a series of close set shevrons, the points in the exact center of the skirt.

A new boot with military heels, glace kid vamps and cloth tops, lined throughout with satin, has been christened the "Langtry," and is much in favor for street wear now.

The new cottons are in the crape and corded effects of wool goods. Cotton Bedford cord in cream, white and delicate colors is shown for tailor dresses of wool, which have been so popular in seasons past. This cord has the dull surface of a wool, yet it may be laundried, and renew its freshness as often as desirable.

The gowns of tulle and other thin fabrics, that are made up in layer upon layer, are less expensive than they would be were it not for the fact that the under layers are not of fine quality. A pretty fashion for gowns to be worn at small parties is the corsage that is made high in the back, with low front filled in by chiffon, tulle or lace.

Feathers long and short are very generally worn, and as for wings, never have they been so lavishly used by milliners; but the humane and tender-hearted may now console themselves, for it is announced that a vast majority of the wings are those of birds and domestic fowls legitimately killed that men may eat, their fate calling for no especial sympathy.

Very artistic materials and styles are adopted this season. The Valois, Pompadour and Louis XVI. models are all copied, and young and middle-aged women alike are wearing the rich brocades either in dainty or very elaborate patterns. Very lovely was a gown of pale, turquois-blue brocade, the flowers of faintest pink. A Watteau train at the back, of white and gold brocaded satin, was lined with pink satin and trimmed with old lace.

Black pearls are being set in rings and pins and bracelets with white pearls. A big egg-shaped pink pearl is held in the cup of a diamond flower. A rose berry with rose leafs would look more natural if the pearl were red instead of pink. Pear-shaped pearls of wonderful size and both black and white are worth looking at, but after all not so pretty as the white pearls of odinary size. Quite large brooches are of large pearls set far apart and forming round or star pins.

A Paradox in Optics.

A prominent optician of Philadelphia was conversing with a reporter in the rotunda of one of the big caravansaries They were sitting near a big mirror in such a position that through some defect of the glass it reflected strangely distorted images of all that passed before it. "That reminds me of a curious fact in optics," said the man of lenses, "which physicians have never been able to explain. You, of course, know that if an object is held at a certain distance in front of a concave mirror, an inverted image will appear at a point between the object and the mirror. Suppose you try the experiment, using a tumbler half full of water, or better, some colored liquid. The glass of water appears inverted, as usual, but instead of the water appearing in the bottom part of the glass, in the image as in reality, it is seen to be in the top part of the glass, it thus seeming as if there were a vacuum in the lower half of the glass. It is one of those curious paradoxes which are sometimes met with in nature which seem to directly infringe its law. An example of this in mathematics is the well known proposition that one equals two, which can be proved by algebra, and the fallacy is at first not apparent."—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

The First Red Hat.

The red hat was first bestowed upon cardinals by Leo IV at the Council of Lyons in 1245. It is probable that as red was in the middle ages a royal color, worn only by kings and members of royal families, hats and gowns of this color were bestowed on cardinals to indicate that thenceforth they would rank with kings and princes. A cardinal is popularly styled a prince of the church, and in medieval times the Pope's legate often took precedence even of royalty.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

MOSBY'S "CLOSE CALL."

How the Guerilla Chieftain was Once Shot and Left Dead.

"It was one of the closest calls I ever had, and I was pronounced as good as a dead man by the Federal surgeon who made a hasty examination of me after the shooting."

The speaker was the noted southern raider, Colonel John S. Mosby, who now resides in San Francisco, but has been spending a few days in the city. He and I sat together on a settee in the corridor of a Broadway hotel and talked about war times. The colonel—he was never a general—pushed back his slouch hat, and his gray eyes gazed at the ceiling as if it were a map of the war. His memory went back twenty-seven years to a period when he was known to the north as a guerilla raider. I had been talking to him of narrow escapes, and the conversation led to the following narrative by the colonel:

"It was in December, 1864, in Virginia, that I thought I had received a fatal wound. I was captured, but not recognized, and left for dead by the Federals. I have seen an account somewhere of this adventure of mine, but it had no resemblance to the truth.

"On that evening in December I was eating supper at a farm house and not suspecting the approach of Federal cavalry. The farmer, his wife and daughter were friends of mine and a son of the family was under my command. I was ravenously hungry, and by the aid of a tallow candle—gas and oil were not used in Virginia then—I was eating sausages and pone bread. Such luxuries as sugar and coffee were not in the menu. Sud-l denly the door was opened and severa Federal officers entered. The house was entirely surrounded by a regiment of cavalry. I had on a long gray overcoat, and on the collar was the insignia of my rank as colonel. Jumping up I raised both hands and carelessly grasped my collar, hiding the insignia of my rank. They did not know who I was except that I was a Confederate.

"I looked down the barrels of several revolvers and surrendered. Of course I racked my brain to find out some avenue of escape. It came in a dangerous way. The soldiers on the outside fired through an open window at me and a ball struck me in the left side. The firing created confusion and the officers rushed out to avoid being shot by their own men. In the haste of their departure the table was overturned and the candle went out, leaving the room in darkness. This was my chance. I ran into an adjoining room, pulled off my coat and tucked it under a bureau. By that time I was growing weak from loss of blood and I fell.

"The Federals came in and the surgeons examined me hastily. I distinctly remember that he said I was shot in the heart, though how he managed to locate the wound there is a mystery to me. I was stripped of what clothing I had and left in almost a nude condition. They asked me my name and I gave a fictitious one. The farmer was interrogated but he did not tell them my name. As they did not suspect that I was Mosby they soon departed.

"Although it rained in torrents and the lightning was incessant I was carried away in an ox-wagon. All the mules and horses in the place had disappeared weeks before and only a yoke of oxen remained. Two colored boys, the father and his daughter, drove the wagon and acted as my escort. Before they started I was rolled in several blankets and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. They conveyed me three miles to my men, and when they unrolled me and examined my wound I said I was shot in the identical spot that General Jeb Stuart was, and I thought I would die. The ball went straight through Jeb Stuart, but fortunately in my case it deflected and went upward. In six weeks I was strong enough to be in the saddle again. I have been wounded six times."—[New York Herald.

The Humorist in Congress.

In talking with a number of Congressmen in Washington, from which city I have just come, I chanced to speak of one of them as a humorist. He begged me not to do so, as he said he was ambitious to rise in the political world, and did not wish to be hampered with the fatal reputation of a wit. Others took up the discussion, and all agreed that a reputation for humor was most fatal to any Congressmen. One gentleman cited the late Sunset Cox as an illustration. Cox was a man of great and varied abilities, and would have risen very high, indeed, had it not been that after he had made one or two humorous speeches no one would take him seriously. Whenever he got up to speak every one prepared to laugh, and nothing else would do. Proctor Knott effectually killed his influence by his famous Duluth speech, and I shall never get over my playful remark on the Repubican Convention. Reed is the only man noted for his wit who has ever succeeded in being noted for anything else. For a man to make the House of Representatives indulge in one hearty laugh is enough to prevent him from ever rising above the rank of a clown.—[Interview with "Web" Flangan.]

To Clean Coral.

The following is a good way for cleaning corals: First, soak them in soda and water for some hours; then make a lather of soap, and with a soft, hairy brush rub the corals lightly, letting the brush enter into all the interstices. Pour off the water and replace with clean water. Finally dry them in the sun.—[Jewellers' Circular.

Patriotic Sentiments.

1. I will try, sir.—[Colonel Miller.
2. Don't give up the ship.—[Captain Lawrence.
3. We have met the enemy, and they our ours.—[Commodore Perry.
4. The Union must and shall be preserved.—[Andrew Jackson.
5. Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.—[C. C. Pinckney.
6. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.—[U. S. Grant.
7. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him down on the spot.—[General Dix.
8. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.—[Patrick Henry.
9. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration.—[John Adams.
10. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—[Daniel Webster.

Onions as a Cure for Colds.

The onion is the most healthful of all vegetables. It steadies the nerves by its soporific qualities. It secures sound sleep, and whatever does this is the best possible nervine. But it has other important medicinal uses. We know a man always in vigorous health, who checks any cold he may have taken by the following simple method: He eats as light a dinner as possible. At supper he eats nothing; just before going to bed he eats all he can of stewed onions, made soft and juicy by long cooking. He usually eats a good bowlful and retires to sleep. Soon perspiration begins, and in the morning not only is the cold entirely relieved, but he feels like another person. The onions thus taken secure a passage of the bowels, and this carries off with the excretions all feverish symptoms that may have been in the system.—[Boston Cultivator.

Some Curious Geography.

The Icelanders believe that the earth is perforated with a great hole that runs from the north to the south pole, and that all the waters of the ocean run through this from the north pole to the south. In this way they account for the strong currents setting to the north. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semi-sacred work written early in the fourteenth century. If this ancient volume is to be relied upon, one Bjorn Liefson, a fisherman, who was driven northward by a fierce gale about the year 1291, is the only human being who has ever seen the spot where the waters of all oceans plunge downward and are not seen again until they have passed entirely through the earth and again appear, bubbling and frothing like a mammoth spring at the south pole.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Immense Petrified Toad.

Charley Tuttle tells us that when he was in the wild regions last summer he saw the 2,000-pound petrified toad discovered by the Harrard expedition and shipped by them to the East. He also visited the homes of the cliff dwellers in the Colorado Canyon. The walls of rooms dug in the rock were plastered by hand, and the marks of the hands are still plainly seen. They were evidently very small people. In front of each cave-dwelling were broken cooking utensils. According to Indian tradition, these people poisoned the fish in Colorado, causing many Indians to die; hence the Indians slaughtered them. The party reached the caves by means of a series of scaffolds. The Indian tradition says these cliff dwellers were exterminated six centuries ago.—[Fulton (Mo.) Gaz.

Iron Pipes and Rusting.

A simple and economical way of tarring sheet iron pipes, tokeep them from rusting, is as follows: The sections as made should be coated with a coal tar and then filled with light wood shavings, and the latter set on fire. It is declared that the effect of this treatment will be to render the iron practically proof against rust for an indefinite period, rendering future painting unnecessary. In proof of this assertion, the writer cites the example of a chimney of sheet iron erected in 1866, and which, through being treated as he describes, is as bright and sound to-day as when erected, though it has never had a brushful of paint applied to it since. It is suggested that by strongly heating the iron after the tar is laid on the outside, the latter is literally burned into the metal, closing the pores and rendering it rust proof in a far more complete manner than if the tar itself was first made hot and applied to cold iron, according to the usual practice. It is important, of course, that the iron should not be made too hot, or kept too hot for too long a time, lest the tar should be burned off. Hence the direction for the use of light shavings instead of any other means of heating.—[Scientific American.

Destruction of Germs in Water.

The sterilizing of water is easily accomplished by keeping it at or near the boiling point for fifteen minuets; five minutes heat is sufficient to destroy all harmful micro-organisms; still less time suffices to destroy the disease-producing varieties which are recognized as liable to occur in water. Thus, merely raising to the boiling point a clear water containing the micro-organisms of malarial disorders, typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, or of suppurative processes, and allowing it to gradually cool, insures the destruction of these germs; they are also destroyed by keeping the water for from a quarter to half an hour at a temperature of 170 degrees F., though occasionally very resistant but harmless bacteria may get into water. The brief heating, however, renders them safe for drinking purposes; but when it is desired to destroy every micro-organism that may be present in a contaminated water, it is to be heated for one hour, and allowed to cool slowly, when it may be used for cleansing wounds or for alkaloidal solutions.—[Boston Cultivator.

Mending a Broken Ship.

The steamer Castlemaine, laden with 1400 tons of wheat, was wrecked while entering one of the English ports, the hull subsequently breaking apart amidships. After removing the cargo, temporary bulkheads were erected in each half of the hull, the water was pumped out and the two parts were towed into port. Apart from the breakage of the hull there was little damage done, and it is proposed to join the sundered portions and repair the ship.—[Philadelphia Record.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A French statistician calculates that the aggregate wealth held by millionaires in civilized countries amounts to about $5,000,000,000, the entire number of millionaires to be about 950, of whom 250 are in Great Britain, 200 in the United States, 100 in South America, 100 in Germany, 75 in France, 50 in Russia, 50 in India and 125 in other countries.

The finest garnets and nearly all the peridotes found in the United States are obtained in the Navajo Nation, in the northwestern part of New Mexico and the northeastern part of Arizona, where they are collected from ant hills and scorpion nests by Indians and by the soldiers stationed at adjacent forts. Generally these gems are traded for stores by the Indians at Gallup, Fort Defiance, Fort Wingate, etc., whence they are sent to large cities in the East in parcels weighing from half an ounce to 30 pounds or 40 pounds. These garnets, which are locally known as Arizonia and New Mexico rubies, are the finest in the world, rivaling those from the Cape of Good Hope. Fine gems weighing from two to three carats each and upward when cut are not uncommon.

Charles Dudley Warner, in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine, proposes a novel plan by which life may be inverted, and most of the ills which now afflict mankind may be avoided. "This plan," he says, "has more to recommend it than most others for removing poverty and equalizing conditions. We should all start rich, and the dying off of those who would never attain youth would amply provide fortunes for those born old. Crime would be less also; for while there would, doubtless, be some old sinners, the criminal class, which is very largely under thirty, would be much smaller than it is now. Juvenile depravity would proportionally disappear, as not more people would reach nonage than now reach over-age. And the great advantage of the scheme, one that would indeed transform the world, is that women would always be growing younger."

The first land which has undertaken the legal registration of hypnotism is Belgium. A few days ago the Legislature adopted a law which, in all probability, will serve as a model for the legislative action of other countries. It declares that any one who exhibits publicly a person hypnotized by himself or others will be punished by imprisonment ranging from two weeks to six months, and be fined from $5 to $200; that any one not in possession of a physician's diploma who hypnotizes a person under 20 years of age, or not in the full possession of his faculties, will be punished by imprisonment and fine, whether the subject be exhibited or not; and that any one who allows a hypnotized person to sign a document or paper, whatever its nature, with the object of fraud, will be punished by imprisonment. The same penalty threatens a person who attempts to use a document signed by one while hypnotized. The people of Belgium have welcomed the adoption of the new law.

Sir Edward Reed's plan for constructing a railway across the British Channel is to lay two mammoth tubes of steel plate and concrete, twenty feet in diameter. The tubes would be made in lengths, and when two lengths were completed they would be joined together in a parellel fifty feet apart and floated out into the Channel to be attached to the completed length. All the work is to be done above water. Thus, the end of the completed tube is to be kept afloat until a fresh length is joined on. Then that will be allowed to sink, and the last attached part will form the end of the completed part. This plan has already been practised with success in America in carrying the pipe, forty inches in diameter, for a waterworks a long distance across a body of salt water. In that case the engineer in charge invented a joint which remained tight as the completed tube first hung in a curve, and afterward adjusted itself to the bottom on which it came to lie.

The plans for the projected Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, have finally been adopted. The cathedral will be built in the form of a cross. The total external length will be 520 feet. The width across the front, 190 feet; width across the transepts, 290 feet; height of central spire, 425 feet from the floor of Cathedral; from level of city, 525 feet. The width of front towers will be 57 feet, and their height 240 feet. Width of four flanking towers, 43 feet; height, 160 feet; total exterior diameter of central tower, 116 feet; interior diameter, 96 feet; height of vaulting, 230 feet; depth of chancel, 120 feet; width of nave and chancel to centers of piers, 60 feet; length of nave, 180 feet; width from vestibule, 27 feet; height of nave vaults, 105 feet; height of chancel vaults, 115 feet; height of front gables, 155 feet. The cathedral will stand on the highest, or nearly the highest, ground in Manhattan Island, and its first floor will be fully 100 feet above the level of the city.

The Chicago Tribune, which thinks that the wife of Columbus has been neglected, gives this sketch of her: "Columbus was married in 1470, or thereabouts, to a Miss Palestrello, of Lisbon, whose father had distinguished himself as a navigator. A part of Miss Palestrello's marriage dower was a great collection of valuable charts, journals and important memoranda. From childhood she had displayed wonderful enthusiasm on the subject, partaking to a marked degree of the speculative and adventuresome ideas and schemes in the line of geographical discovery for which Lisbon was the headquarters. She possessed a fine education, and was widely known as a brainy, brilliant woman, who was constantly urging her husband on in the path which finally brought him to the wonderful goal with which we are so familiar. While a girl Miss Palestrello made a number of hazardous voyages with her father in unfamiliar waters, and later many geographical drawings, several of which were used with great profit by Columbus when he had won her for his wife and set out upon his more important wanderings on the great deep. There is probably no picture of this brave, talented woman extant, but certainly it would seem a gracious and most fitting thing that her memory receive some tribute upon the forthcoming occasion.'

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SMALL BOY'S ELYSIUM.

My little man, come tell to me,
If you could by some magic be
To the unknown fairyland transplanted,
Where boys may have their wishes granted,
What would your wishes be?"
"I'd wish"—he sideways cocked his head,
Pondered, and paused, and then he said:
"I'd wish I had two brothers—
One great big one and one I could lick;
That nothin' never'd make me sick,
And eight or nine grandmothers."
—[Indianapolis Journal.

ANCIENT ELEPHANT PARADES.

It was in the processions and pageants that elephants made the finest appearance, fitted with magnificent trappings, and marching slowly along, as if conscious of their fine looks. One of the most remarkable shows was that at the wedding of Vizier Ali, in 1795. Here twelve hundred elephants were in line, all richly costumed. Of these one hundred had howdahs, or castles, covered with silver, while in the center sat the nabob upon a very large elephant whose howdah was covered with gold set with jewels.

The daily parade of the elephants of the court of Jehanghir was a wonderful display. The elephants were bedecked with precious stones, chains of gold and silver, gilt banners and flags. The first elephant, called the Lord Elephant, had the plates of his head and breast set with rubies and emeralds, and as he passed the king he turned, dropped upon his knees, and trumpeted loudly—not in loyal frame of mind, exactly, but because the driver pricked him with a sharp prod just at the right time. Silly people, however, believed that the elephant was showing respect for the king.

To-day, the elephant is still used in India in pageants, as a laborer, especially in the lumber districts, where it is taught to carry long timbers, and, as has been said, forms a corps in the British army; but in active warfare it is now useful only in a few cases, and can never be employed so frequently as in ancient times.—[St. Nicholas.

BEE MAIDENS OF FRANCE.

Apropos the article on bees fertilizing plants is the following interesting account of what are known in France as 'the bee-maidens," taken from Harper's Young People:

Near the little town of La Ferte, in France, there is an apple-tree which bears only imperfect blossoms; and the fact having long ago been discovered, has given rise to a very beautiful custom among the maidens of the village.

When spring-time comes, and the appletree hails the joyous time with a glad burst of blossoms, the maidens of the village arm themselves with gay ribbons and perfect blossoms from their favorite trees, and go singing to the lonely tree which has produced only the imperfect blossoms. Each girl then kisses a cluster of the imperfect blossoms, and in so doing dusts the former with the pollen from the latter. She then ties a distinguishing ribbon near to the cluster she had dusted.

The tree looks very gay when thus decorated, with the pink blossoms smiling up at heaven, and the dainty ribbons fluttering in the perfume-laden air; but the best of it is when the petals drop like "summer snow," and the littles apples begin to shape. Then the maidens pluck off all but the best fruit, and let that take all the strength of the tree, so that the apples grow famously and come to perfection.

And now is seen the strange part of the affair; the apples, instead of being all of one kind, are as different as the blossoms that kissed their blossoms, the fact being that the apple is exactly like the apple on the tree from which the pollen-bearing blossom was taken.

So on this one tree will be seen round rosy-cheeked apples, long yellow apples, juicy apples, mealy apples, dainty little apples, and "moustrous big" apples. Each maiden has the apple she wished the most.

A BOY'S NEW IDEA.

An Indian boy belonging to the Sioux tribe at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, has a pair of pets which are not only strange and interesting, but are useful as well. These are two large bald eagles.

The young Indians here are fond of hunting, but are not allowed to own or carry guns, and the result is that they are compelled to use the bow and arrow, which they use with great expertness. The boy shot an old eagle and wounded it. It flew to its nest, and he followed until he saw where the home of the bird was. He then killed the wounded bird, and waited until its mate appeared, and also killed it.

Climbing to the nest, he found two young ones which he took home with him and began a course of training which has resulted in his having the birds so fully under control that they come and go at his command. He takes them out, and when he sights any quarry he turns his eagles loose, after fastening their beaks so that they cannot eat the animal, and the birds immediately give chase and bring down the prey.—[Boston Globe.

POTTED TOAD.

Some persons in Yorkshire, England, found a toad which, from a whimsical curiosity, they placed in a pot with a slate upon the top of it, and buried it three feet in the earth, in a situation to prevent its receiving any moisture from the rain, etc. They wished thereby to determine whether the wonderful relations respecting the subsistence of that reptile were true in any degree. The spot was marked, and it was resolved not to open it until the same day in the following year. A great number assembled on that day, and the pot with its contents was carefully dug out, when the toad was found not only living, but greatly improved in size. It was viewed for some time, to observe whether it seemed affected by its exposure to the air after so long a confinement, but no change was discovered. It was afterward set at liberty.—[New Orleans Picayune.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Busy is Heaven."

TEXT: *"There was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour."*—Revelation viii., 1.

The busiest place in the universe is heaven. It is the center from which all good influences start. It is the goal at which all good results arrive. The Bible represents it as active with wheels and wings and orchestras and processions mounted or charioted. But my text describes a space when the wheels ceased to roll, and the trumpets to sound, and the voices to chant. The riders on the white horses reigned in their chargers. The doxologies were hushed and the processions halted. The hand of arrest was put upon all the splendors. "Stop, heaven!" cried an omnipotent voice, and it stopped. For thirty minutes everything celestial stood still. "There was silence in heaven for half an hour."

From all we can learn it is the only time heaven ever stopped. It does not stop as other cities for the night, for there is no night there. It does not stop for a plague, for the inhabitant never says, "I am sick." It does not stop for bankruptcies, for its inhabitants never fail. It does not stop for impassable streets, for there are no fallen snows nor sweeping freshets. What, then, stopped it for thirty minutes? Grotius and Professor Stuart think it was at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. Mr. Lord thinks it was in the year 311, between the close of the Diocletian persecution and the beginning of the wars by which Constantine gained the throne. But that was all a guess, though a learned and brilliant guess. I do not know when it was and I do not care when it was, but of the fact that such an interregnum of sound took place, I am certain. "There was silence in heaven for half an hour."

And first of all we may learn that God and all heaven honored silence. The longest and widest dominion that ever existed is that over which stillness was queen. For an eternity there had not been a sound. World making was a later day occupation. For unimaginable ages it was a mute universe. God was the only being, and as there was no one to speak to there was no utterance. But that silence has been all broken up into worlds, and it has become a noisy universe. Worlds in upheaval, worlds in congelation, worlds in conflagration, worlds in revolution. If geologists are right—and I believe they are—there has not been a moment of silence since this world began its travels, and the crashings, and the splittings, and the uproar, and the hubbub are ever in progress.

But when among the supernals a voice cried, "Hush!" and for half an hour heaven was still, silence was honored. The full power of silence many of us have yet to learn. We are told that when Christ was arraigned, "He answered not a word." That silence was louder than any thunder that ever shook the world. Oftentimes, when we are assailed and misrepresented, the mightiest thing to say is nothing, and the mightiest thing to do is nothing. Those people who are always rushing into print to get themselves set right accomplish nothing but their own chagrin. Silence! Do right and leave the results with God. Among the grandest lessons the world has ever learned are the lessons of patience taught by those who endured uncomplainingly personal or domestic or social or political injustice.

Stronger than any bitter or sarcastic or revengeful answer was the patient silence. The famous Dr. Morrison, of Chelsea, accomplished as much by his silent patience as by his pen and tongue. He had asthma that for twenty-five years brought him out of his couch at two o'clock each morning. His four sons and daughters dead. The remaining child by sunstroke made insane. The afflicted man said, "At this moment there is not an inch of my body that is not filled with agony." Yet, he was cheerful, triumphant, silent. Those who were in his presence said they felt as though they were in the gates of heaven.

Oh, the power of patient silence! Eschylus, the immortal poet, was condemned to death for writing something that offended the people. All the pleas in his behalf were of no avail, until his brother uncovered the arm of the prisoner and showed that his hand had been shot off at Salamis. That silent plea liberated him. The loudest thing on earth is silence if it be of the right kind and at the right time. There was a quaint old hymn, spelled in the old style, and once sung in the churches:

> The race is not forever got
> By him who fastest runs,
> Nor the Battel by those peopell
> That shoot with the longest guns.

My friends, the tossing Sea of Galilee seemed most to offend Christ by the amount of noise it made, for He said to it, "Be still!" Heaven has been crowning kings and queens unto God for many centuries, yet heaven never stopped a moment for any such occurrence, but it stopped thirty minutes for the coronation of Silence. "There was silence in heaven for half an hour."

Learn also from my text that heaven must be an eventful and active place, from the fact that it could afford only thirty minutes of recess. There have been events on earth and in heaven that seemed to demand a whole day or whole week or whole year for celestial consideration. If Grotius was right and this silence occurred at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, that scene was so awful and so prolonged that the inhabitants of heaven could not have done justice to it in many weeks.

After fearful besiegement of the two fortresses of Jerusalem—Antonio and Hippicus—had been going on for a long while, a Roman soldier mounted on the shoulder of another soldier hurled into the window of the temple a firebrand, and the temple was all aflame, and after covering many sacrifices to the holiness of God, the building itself became a sacrifice to the rage of man. The hunger of the people in that city during the besiegement was so great that as some outlaws were passing a doorway and inhaled the odors of food, they burst open the door, threatening the mother of the household with death unless she gave them food, and she took them aside and showed them it was her own child she was cooking for the ghastly repast.

Six hundred priests were destroyed on Mount Zion because the temple being gone there was nothing for them to do. Six thousand people in one cloister were consumed. There were one million one hundred thousand dead, according to Josephus. Grotius thinks that this was the cause of silence in heaven for half an hour. If Mr. Lord was right and this silence was during the Diocletian persecutions, by which eight hundred and forty-four thousand Christians suffered death from sword and fire and banishment and exposure, why did not heaven listen throughout at least one of those awful years? No! Thirty minutes! The fact is that the celestial programme is so crowded with spectacle that it can afford only one recess in all eternity and that for a short space.

While there are great choruses in which all heaven can join, each soul there has a story of divine mercy peculiar to itself and it must be a solo. How can heaven get through with all its recitatives, with all its cantos, with all its grand marches, with all its victories? Eternity is too short to utter all the praise. In my text heaven spared thirty minutes, but it will never again spare one minute. In worship in earthly churches, when there are many to take part, we have to counsel brevity, but how will heaven get on rapidly enough to let the one hundred and forty-four thousand get through each with his own story, and then the one hundred and forty-four million, and then the one hundred and forty-four billion, and then the one hundred and forty-four trillion.

toNot only are all the triumphs of the past be commemorated, but all the triumphs to come. Not only what we now know of God, but what we will know of Him after everlasting study of the Deific. If my text had said there was silence in heaven for thirty days, I would not have been startled at the announcement, but it indicates thirty minutes. Why, there will be so many friends to hunt up; so many of the greatly good and useful that we will want to see; so many of the inscrutable things of earth we will need explained; so many exciting earthly experiences we will want to talk over, and all the other spirits and all the ages will want the same, that there will be no more opportunity for cessation.

How busy we will be kept in having pointed out to us the heroes and heroines that the world never fully appreciated—the yellow fever and cholera doctors who died, not flying from their posts; the female nurses who faced pestilence in the lazarettos; the railroad engineers who staid at their places in order to save the train though they themselves perished.

Hubert Goffin, the master miner, who, landing from the bucket at the bottom of the mine, just as he heard the waters rush in, and when one jerk of the rope would have lifted him into safety, put a blind miner who wanted to go to his sick child in the bucket and jerked the rope for him to be pulled up, crying, "Tell them the water has burst in and we are probably lost, but we will seek refuge at the other end of the right gallery;" and then giving the command to the other miners till they digged themselves so near out that the people from the outside could come to their rescue. The multitudes of men and women who got no crown on earth we will want to see when they get their crown in heaven. I tell you heaven will have no more half hours to spare.

Besides that, heaven is full of children. They are in the vast majority. No child on earth that amounts to anything can be kept quiet half an hour, and how are you going to keep five hundred million of them quiet half an hour. You know heaven is much more of a place than it was when that recess of thirty minutes occurred. Its population has quadrupled, sextupled, centupled. Heaven has more on hand, more of rapture, more of knowledge, more of intercommunication, more of worship.

There is not so much difference between Brooklyn seventy-five years ago, when there were a few houses down on the East river and the village reached up only to Sands street, as compared with what this great city is now—yea, not so much difference between New York when Canal street was far up town, and now when Canal street is far down town, than there is a difference between what heaven was when my text was written and what heaven is now. The most thrilling place we have ever been in is stupid compared with that, and if we now have no time to spare we will then have no eternity to spare. Silence in heaven only half an hour.

My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. That half hour mentioned in my text is more widely known than any other period in the calendar of heaven. None of the whole hours of heaven are measured off, none of the years, none of the centuries. Of the millions of ages past and the millions of ages to come not one is especially measured off in the Bible. The half hour of my text is made immortal. The only part of eternity that was ever measured by earthly timepiece was measured by the minute hand of my text.

Oh, the half hours! They decide everything. I am not asking what you will do with the years or months or days of your life, but what of the half hours. Tell me the history of your half hours and I will tell you the story of your whole life on earth and the story of your whole life in eternity. The right or wrong things you can think in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can say in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can do in thirty minutes are glorious or baleful, inspiring or desperate. Look out for the fragments of time. They are pieces of eternity.

It was the half hours between shoeing horses that made Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith; the half hours between professional calls as a physician that made Abercrombie the Christian philosopher; the half hours between his duties as schoolmaster that made Salmon P. Chase chief justice; the half hours between shoe lasts that made Henry Wilson vice president of the United States; the half hours between canal boats that made James A. Garfield president.

The half hour a day for good books or bad books, the half hour a day for prayer or indolence, the half hour a day for helping others or blasting others, the half hour before you go to business and the half hour after your return from business—that makes the difference between the scholar and the ignoramus, between the Christian and the infidel, between the saint and the demon, between triumph and catastrophe, between heaven and hell. The most tremendous things of your life and mine were certain half hours.

The half hour when in the parsonage of a country minister I resolved to become a Christian then and there; the half hour when I decided to become a preacher of the Gospel; the half hour when I first realized that my son was dead; the half hour when I stood on the top of my house in Oxford street and saw our church burn; the half hour in which I entered Jerusalem, the half hour in which I ascended Mount Calvary; the half hour in which I stood on Mars hill; the half hour in which the dedicatory prayer of this temple was made, and about ten or fifteen other half hours are the chief times of my life. You may forget the name of the exact years or most of the important events of your existence, but those half hours, like the half hour of my text, will be immortal.

I do not query what you will do with the Twentieth century. I do not query what you will do with 1892, but what will you do with the next half hour? Upon that hinges your destiny. And during that some of you will receive the Gospel and make complete surrender, and during that others of you will make final and fatal rejection of the full and free and urgent and impassioned offer of life eternal. Oh, that the next half hour might be the most glorious thirty minutes of your earthly existence.

Far back in history a great geographer stood with a sailor looking at a globe that represented our planet, and he pointed to a place on the globe where he thought there was an undiscovered continent. That undiscovered continent was America. The geographer who pointed where he thought there was a new world was Martin Behaim, and the sailor to whom he showed it was Columbus. This last was not satisfied till he had picked that gem out of the sea and set it in the crown of the world's geography. Oh, ye who have been sailing up and down the rough seas of sorrow and sin, let me point out to you another continent, yea, another world, that you may yourselves find a rapturous world, and that is the world a half hour of which we now study. Oh, set sail for it! Here is the ship and here are the compasses.

In other words, make this half hour, beginning at twenty minutes to twelve by my watch, the grandest half hour of your life and become a Christian. Pray for a regenerated spirit. Louis XIV, while walking in the garden at Versailles, met Mansard, the great architect, and the architect took off his hat before the king. "Put on your hat," said the king, "for the evening is damp and cold." And Mansard, the architect, the rest of the evening kept on his hat. The dukes and marquises standing with bare heads before the king expressed their surprise at Mansard, but the king said, "I can make a duke or a marquis, but God only can make a Mansard." And I say to you, my hearers, God only by His convincing and converting grace can make a Christian, but He is ready this very half hour to accomplish it.

Again my text suggests a way of studying heaven so that we can better understand it. The word "eternity" that we handle so much is an immeasurable word. Knowing that we could not understand that word the Bible uses it only once. We say, "Forever and ever;" but how long is "forever and ever?" I am glad that my text puts under our eyes heaven for thirty minutes. As when you would see a great picture you put a sheet of paper into a scroll and look through it, or join your forefinger to your thumb and look through the circle between, and the picture becomes more intense, so this masterpiece of heaven by St. John is more impressive when we take only thirty minutes of it at a time. Now we have something that we can come nearer to grasping, and it is a quiet heaven. When we discourse about the multitudes of heaven it must be almost a nervous shock to those who have all their lives been crowded by many people and who want a quiet heaven.

For the last thirty-five years I have been much of the time in crowds and under public scrutiny and amid excitements, and I have sometimes thought for a few weeks after I reach heaven I would like to go down in some quiet part of the realm with a few friends and for some little while try comparative solitude. Then there are those whose hearing is so delicate that they get no satisfaction when you describe the crash of the eternal orchestra, and they feel like saying, as a good woman in Hudson, N. Y., said, after hearing me speak of the mighty chorus of heaven, "That must be a great heaven, but what will become of my poor head?" Yes, this half hour of my text is a still experience.

"There was silence in heaven for half an hour." You will find the inhabitants all at home. Enter the King's Palace and take only a glimpse, for we have only thirty minutes for all heaven. "Is that Jesus?" "Yes." Just under the hair along His forehead is the mark of a wound made by a bunch of twisted brambles, and His foot on the throne has on the round of His instep another mark of a wound made by a spike, and a scar on the palm of the left hand. But what a countenance! What a smile! What a grandeur! What a loveliness! What an overwhelming look of kindness and grace! Why, He looks as if He had redeemed a world! But come on, for our time is short. Do you see that row of palaces? That is the Apostolic row. Do you see that long reach of architectural glories? That is Martyr row. Do you see that immense structure? That is the biggest house in heaven; that is "the House of Many Mansions." Do you see that wall? Shade your eyes against its burning splendor, for that is the wall of heaven, jasper at the bottom and amethyst at the top. See this river rolling through the heart of the great metropolis? That is the river concerning which those who once lived on the banks of the Hudson, or the Alabama, or the Rhine, or the Shannon say, "We never saw the like of this for clarity and sheen." That is the chief river of heaven—so bright, so wide, so deep. But you ask, "Where are the asylums for the old?" I answer, "The inhabitants are all young." "Where are the hospitals for the lame?" "They are all agile." "Where are the infirmaries for the blind and deaf?" "They all see and hear." "Where are the almshouses for the poor?" "They are all multimillionaires." "Where are the inebriate asylums?" "Why, there are no saloons." "Where are the graveyards?" "Why, they never die." Pass down those boulevards of gold and amber and sapphire and see those interminable streets built by the Architect of the universe into homes, over the threshold of which sorrow never steps, and out of whose windows faces, once pale with earthly sickness, now look rubicund with immortal health. "Oh, let me go in and see them!" you say. No, you cannot go in. There are those there who would never consent to let you come up. You say, "Let me stay here in this place where they never sin, where they never suffer, where they never part." No, no! Our time is short, our thirty minutes are almost gone. Come on! We must get back to the earth before this half hour of heavenly silence breaks up, for in your mortal state you cannot endure the pomp and splendor and resonance when this half hour of silence is ended.

The day will come when you can see heaven in full blast, but not now. I am now only showing you heaven at the dullest half hour of all the eternities. Come on! There is something in the celestial appearance which makes me think that the half hour of silence will soon be over. Yonder are the white horses being hitched to chariots, and yonder are seraphs fingering harps as if about to strike them into symphony, and yonder are conquerors taking down from the blue halls of heaven the trumpets of victory.

Remember, we are mortal yet, and cannot endure the full roll of heavenly harmonies and cannot endure even the silent heaven for more than half an hour. Hark! the clock in the tower of heaven begins to strike and the half hour is ended. Descend! Come back! Come down till your work is done! Shoulder a little longer your burdens! Fight a little longer your battles! Weep a little longer your griefs! And then take heaven, not in its dullest half hour, but in its mightiest pomp, and instead of taking it for thirty minutes take it world without end.

But how will you spend the first half hour of your heavenly citizenship after you have gone in to stay? After your prostration before the throne in worship of Him who made it possible for you to get there at all, I think the rest of your first half hour in heaven will be passed in receiving your reward if you have been faithful. I have a strangely beautiful book containing the pictures of the medals struck by the English Government in honor of great battles; these medals pinned over the heart of the returned heroes of the army on great occasions, the royal family present; the Crimean medal, the Victoria cross, the Waterloo medal.

In your first half hour in heaven in some way you will be honored for the earthly struggles in which you won the day. Stand up before all the royal house of heaven, and receive the insignia while you are announced as the victor over the droughts and freshets of the farm field, victor over the temptations of the Stock Exchange, victor over professional allurements, victor over domestic infelicities, victor over mechanic's shop, victor over the storehouse, victor over home worriments, victor over physical distresses, victor over hereditary depressions, victor over sin and death and hell. Take the badge that celebrates those victories through our Lord Jesus Christ. Take it in the presence of all the galleries—saintly, angelic and divine!

> The saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquer though they die.
> They see the triumph from afar,
> And seize it with their eye.

A Curious Wager.

A wager was made in 1806 in the Castle Yard, York, England, between Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead as to which should succeed in assuming the most singular character. Umpires were selected, whose duty it was to decide upon the comparative absurdity of the costumes in which the two men were to appear. On the appointed day Hodgson came before the umpires decorated with bank-notes of various values, his coat and vest being entirely covered with them. Besides these he had a row of fiveguinea pieces down his back, a netted purse of gold around his head and a placard on his back bearing the legend "John Bull." Whitehead came on the scene dressed like a woman on one side, one-half of his face painted and a silk stocking and slipper on one foot and leg. The other half of his face was blackened so as to resemble an African on the corresponding side of his body he wore a gaudy, long-tailed linen coat; his leg on that side being incased in a half a pair of leather breeches and a boot with a spur. He wore a wig of sky-blue braided down his back and tied with yellow, red and orange colored ribbons. One would naturally fancy that he presented the most singular and ludicrous appearance, but the umpires must have thought differently, as they awarded the stakes, some $100, to Hodgson.—St. Louis Republic.

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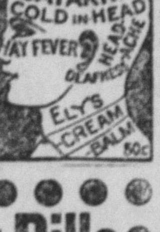

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Oregon has a fifteen pound turnip.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Texan's pony found the watch his master had lost and brought it to him in his mouth

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold only in boxes.

The latest location for a watch is in a door-handle.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

In France and Holland the auctioneer's fees are paid by the purchasers of the goods.

IF your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

There are 208 students from North America at the Berlin (Germany) University.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

William Hanks, of Los Oros, New Mexico, has three well defined tongues.

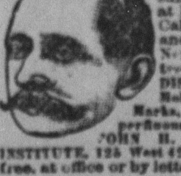
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A Texas man has three buttons worn by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

JONES' SCALES
— THE BEST —
FULLY WARRANTED
5 TON SCALES $60 FREIGHT PAID
Address JONES of BINGHAMTON N. Y.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP. For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample Cake and 128 page book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood disease and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c.; also DISFIGUREMENTS like BIRTH MARKS, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42nd Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agent wanted in each place.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc. THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10 Upwards judiciously invested in Stocks, Grain and Provisions will lead to fortune. Write to R. M. MINER & CO., 60 Broadway, New York.

GENTS & LADIES, send 10c. for sample and catalogue of useful articles. C. F. BARROWS, De Soto, Iowa.

PATENTS Etc. quickly obtained. Atty's fee [illegible] allowed. Book and advice as to patentability free. COLLAMER & Co., 615 F St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS make 100 PER CENT and win $748 CASH Prizes on my Corsets, Belts, Brushes and [illegible]. Sample free. Territory. Dr. Bridgman, 373 B'way, N.Y.

The Trade Rats of Arizona.

A miner near the Senator recently had a rather singular experience with trade rats, known also as mountain rats. As the nights were cold the miner took his ore-sack to replenish his rather hard bed. Having neglected to come to town for several weeks his supply of beans had given out, and he had come down to a diet of straight bacon. Considerably out of humor, he started in to pull his bed to pieces one morning, and in removing the sacks was agreeably surprised to find three pounds of beans, with a little coffee mixed, which the trade rats had brought from the Senator and stored in his bed. The rats are native Americans and very different from their imported Norway cousins. They are called trade rats because they generally leave some article in exchange for what they take away. The miner states that he never killed a trade rat; that these rodents habitually steal from one cabin and carry their plunder into an adjoining one; that on one occasion he spilled a couple of quarts of corn on the floor of his cabin and the next morning found the rats had stored away every grain of it in a pair of saddle-bags hanging upon the wall. He also states that the rats have thick caudal appendages about three inches in length, which they keep constantly throwing up and down, striking the floor with each downward movement with the regular, measured stroke of a musical professor marking time. They carry off plugs of tobacco, tooth-brushes, combs, and brushes—in fact, anything which they can manage to move.—Prescott Courier.

A FRESH stream of lava is issuing from the base of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius.

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Made well
—the weak, nervous or ailing woman who takes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine that's *guaranteed* to help her. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine—and a certain cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders or chronic weaknesses that affect women. For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's an unfailing remedy. It's a *peculiar* one, too. Peculiar in composition, peculiar in its cures, and peculiar in the way it's sold. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money is refunded. You pay only for the good you get.

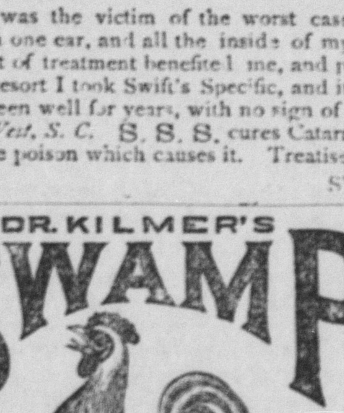
It's the big, old-fashioned pill that makes the most disturbance—but it's one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that does the most good. Mild and gentle, but thorough and effective—the smallest, cheapest and easiest to take. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face: I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. *MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME,* for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—MISS JOSIE OWEN, *Montpelier, Ohio.*

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, *Due West, S. C.* S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.



DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

$725 IN PRIZES

given to the first persons who gives the correct answer to the following:

What word in this Advertisement spells the same Backward as Forward!

A rare opportunity for every madam and maid, every father and son, to secure one of the following Cash Prizes:

For the First correct answer,	cash	$200
To the Second "	"	100
To the Third "	"	75
To the Fourth "	"	50
To each of the next Twenty, $5.00 each	"	100
To each of the next 100, 2.00 each	"	200

Total Prizes in Cash, $725

Answers must reach us on or before April 5th, 1892. With your answer send 25c. postal note or 30c. in stamps, for one quarter's subscription to our 16 page Monthly Paper. Our April issue will announce the result of the contest, with names and addresses of the winners. This offer is made solely to advertise our publication and introduce it into new homes. In addition to the above we shall give away 100 Choice House or Business Lots worth not less than $10 to $100 each. We shall promptly give all the prizes offered here. Write your name and address plainly and enclose subscription money to HOME CHEER, 41 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

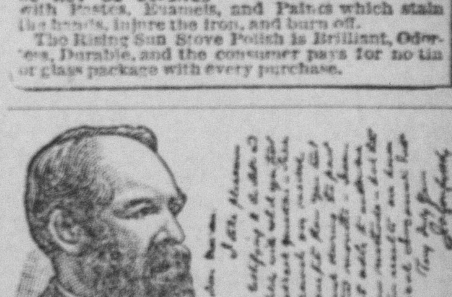
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

SUCCESS IS ASSURED
BY SOWING THE
BEST SEEDS.
PRIZE MEDAL WOODS TESTED SEEDS
The fact that we sell more
CLOVER, GRASS,
and FIELD SEEDS than any house in the Southern States, is most convincing proof of our high grade Seeds and reasonable prices. Our
GARDEN SEEDS
are unsurpassed in quality, purity, and germinating powers. We DELIVER POSTPAID anywhere all Seeds at ounce and packet rates, and give 25 cts. worth extra packet Seeds for each $1.00 worth ordered. We also have special low rates on Seeds in bulk.
OUR INSTRUCTIVE CATALOGUE, giving full information and directions for cultivating all Farm and Garden Crops mailed *free*. Send for it. Address
T. W. WOOD & SONS
Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, 1-2 gross $1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.

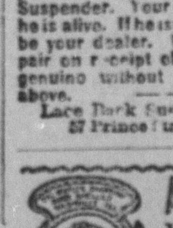
RIPANS TABULES

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



Send to 319 W. 45th St., N.Y., for Sample Free
GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

CARPENTER'S AUTOMATIC LACE BACK PATENTED
IF
You don't want comfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed. If you don't want the best, then you don't want the Lace Back Suspender. Your dealer has it if he is alive. If he isn't he shouldn't be your dealer. We will mail a pair on receipt of $1.00. None genuine without the stamp as above.
Lace Back Suspender Co., 57 Prince Street, N. Y.



AGENTS & TRAVELING MEN WANTED to SELL the WORLD'S CHAMPION, the Greatest Hand Corn Sheller on Earth. The only Sheller that will rub corn and separate the cob. Shells 10 bushels per hour. Price $3.50. Nickel Plated, Warranted. The Improved is just out, and is the finest on record. $100 per month for agents. Send for terms. *Alliance men solicited.* O. E. DAVIDSON, Inventor, Nashville, Tenn.

DROPSY Treated FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear; in 10 days two thirds of all symptoms removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. 10 days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

GIVEN AWAY!
WABAN This is the most beautiful new ROSE of the year which we give ENTIRELY FREE to our customers of 1892. If you are interested in FLOWERS send for our CATALOGUE of the grandest novelties and specialties ever offered. IT WILL PAY YOU, write now. ROBT. SCOTT & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

B N U 6

GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y. FREE

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., FEB. 11.

A STEP FORWARD !

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE RACKET.

Owing to the rapid increase of the business it has become necessary to arrange the store in departments.

The Dry Goods Department

Will be attended by Misses Maud Spigelmyer and Sadie Bayard, with special help when needed.

The Notion, Novelty and Hosiery Department

Will be in care of Miss Gertrude Spigelmyer and Homer Barnes.

The Shoe Department and Basement

An important part of the store—will be under the management of Shem Spigelmyer and Harry Showers, and the whole will be under the supervision of G R. Spigelmyer, the original "Racket Store" man. We hope in this way to be able to serve you better and more promptly There are other improvements in contemplation, of which we wil inform you later.

PERSONAL.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER and be happy.

—Harry Gast, of Mifflenburg was a guest at the Fisher-Keller wedding on Wednesday.

—Miss Sue Neff departed a few weeks ago for a visit to several of the Eastern cities.

—Miss Agnes McCoy, of Potters Mills, departed last week for a visit to friends in Tyrone.

—Harvey Vanada, of Gregg gave us a call and made his subscription solid for a year.

—James Stahl has been appointed administrator of the effects of the late Margaret Bradley.

—Mr. Harry Conner, of Philadelphia, was a guest at the Fisher-Keller wedding on Wednesday.

—James Swab, of Linden Hall, has been appointed mercantile appraiser. A good selection.

—Messrs. Jacob Lee and J. R. Lee, of Tusseyville, dropped into the REPORTER office on Tuesday.

—Grip prevented Honorable J. A. Woodward from attending the Farmers' Institute—and he was missed.

—Mrs. Flora Bairfoot returned home on Wednesday evening from a visit of several weeks in Philadelphia.

—Huyett and Meyer will sell at public sale, two miles south of Linden Hall, on Thursday, March 10th, stock, implements, etc.

—Mr. S. L. Rauchau, of Farmers Mills, while in Centre Hall on Monday, found time to drop into our sanctum for a few moments.

—Mrs. D. J. Meyer visited at the residence of Mr. C. M. Bower, Bellefonte, several days last week, returning home on Friday.

—Simon Harper is again able to be about after several weeks' illness from the grip, which disease he had clutched with a firm grasp.

—David Boozer returned last Saturday evening from Philadelpqia, whither he had gone about one week previous for a visit to friends.

—James Stahl, administrator of Margaret Bradley, dec'd., will sell at public sale the personal property of dec'd., on Saturday afternoon next, 13th.

—Our friend, J. B. Royer, farmer of near Bellefonte, gave us a call, and notwithstanding he had a tough wrestle with the grip he was able to date his REPORTER out one year.

—The public sale of the farm stock and implements, announced to take place on Tuesday, March 22nd, has been changed to the following Friday, March 25th, in sale of Jos. Gilliladd.

—Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, some thirty years ago register and recorder of Centre county, is still doing service in the Methodist pulpit. Brother Crosthwaite has his home at Williamsport.

—Mrs. George Boal, Mrs. Shannon Boal and Mrs. William Boal were passengers on the 2.47 east on Tuesday afternoon to Milton, where they will visit Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, an aunt of the ladies' husbands.

—William H. Runkle has closed his meat market. Will has learned that "tick" is the curse of business. Why don't all who are in business, introduce the cash system? it is the best in the beginning, in the middle, and far better yet in the end. We know a man who had a worthless dog—he called the cur "tick" and then shot him. It is astonishing and a shame, how many will try to cheat a neighbor out of an honest bill.

—On last Thursday morning the REPORTER office was favored with a call from Mr. W. W. Royer, of Centre Hill, in company with his son. It was the first visit Mr. Royer has made to Centre Hall for several months having not fully recovered from his illness about one year ago, which leaves him in a debilitated state, being a sufferer of heart disease. In the spring Mr. Royer will remove from his farm and locate at Spring Mills. We, and his friends, which are many, earnestly hope for the recovery of his former good health again.

GOV. PATTISON.

ATTENDED THE FARNERS' INSTITUTE.

He Honored the Farmers' Institute with his Presence and delivered Addresses.

Governor Pattison passed through Centre Hall on last Thursday morning's train west, on his way to Boalsburg to attend the Farmers' Institute at Boalsburg and Howard, at both of which he delivered addresses. The Institute at Boalsburg was largely attended by the people of that section and was highly appreciated by farmers and others. The same may be said of the Institute at Howard.

The Governor spent a day at the State College, the guest of President Atherton. On the arrival of the special at Bellefonte, the governor was met by ex-Governor Beaver, whose guest he was, and who had been awaiting him with his two-seated carriage. He immediately entered and was taken for a drive through the suburbs of the town. At six o'clock he dined with ex-Governor Beaver at the latter's residence on Curtin street. From 7.15 p. m. until 9 p. m. he held a public reception in the parlors of the Brockerhoff house, which was largely attended, irrespective of party.

At Oak Hall Colonel William McFarlane was in waiting, on Thursday morning, with his carriage to take the governor to Boalsburg, stopping at his own residence to give the governor a rest and the neighbors an opportunity to shake hands with him. Colonel McFarlane is a Republican, but he is not of the bigotted kind, rather a sort of a fellow, born-to-do-the-handsome-at-all-times.

The visit of Governor Pattison to the State College on Thursday last was made as thorough as possible, in point of inspection of the facilities and workings of their several departments, especially the technical. The laboratories and workshops were shown while in active operation. The Governor's address to the students was sound and conservative. He commended their present college government, which has brought about such rapid progress to State College, and expressed his faith in the future of the College.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mr. Jacob Homan Expires at Farmers Mills on Saturday.

Mr. Jacob Homan, a highly respected gentleman, of Farmers Mills, expired on Saturday morning from pneumonia superinduced by an attack of that now dreaded and prevalent disease, the grip. Several weeks ago Mr. Homan became a victim of the disease which later on developed pneumonia and at times his condition was critical, but hopes were entertained for his recovery. His advaneed age however, being over seventy years old, did not enable him to withstand the disease and its developements and he breathed his last on Saturday morning.

The funeral took place on the following Tuesday morning, Rev. Fischer, of the Lutheran church officiating.

A New Firm.

Business circles, in Bellefonte, were given a surprise during the fore part of the week when it was annouced that Archie Allison had associated himself with S. M. Buck and become one of the owners of the Logan Machine Works. The new member of the firm has been a resident of our town for some years and for a time was a part owner of the Mann Axe Works at Axe Mann but when the National syndicate bought the plant Mr. Allison retired and has since been connected with Jas. Harris & Co.'s hardware on High street. He is a young man of good judgment and tact and with Mr. Buck will undoubtedly make a success of his career in the new line.—*Watchman.*

Weighing of the Mails.

The weighing of the United States mails, which takes place every four years, will be commenced about the middle of February, and will be continued thirty days. The purpose of this weighing is to form an estimate on which to base the contract with the railroads for carrying the mail. The time mentioned is selected as being about the average, the heaviest period being December and January, and the lightest during August. Weighers are employed by the department who weigh all mail handled.

Borough Officers to be Elected.

At the election on Tuesday next, the following officers will be elected in the borough for terms which will expire this spring: One person for chief burgess; one for assistant burgess; three persons for town council; two persons for school directors; one person for overseer of poor; one person for tax collector; one person for judge of election; one person for high constable; one person for treasurer; one person for assessor; and one person for auditor.

A Deep Cut.

To make room for spring stock on his counters, Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, is disposing of his stock of winter goods at cut prices, and they are cut deeply. A heavy winter suit or an overcoat can be secured at a low figure from him. This is an opportunity seldom accorded the people of this valley.

25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodhart appropriately observe their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodhart, residing at Farmers Mills, celebrated their twenty-fifth marriage anniversary on the 25th of January. Although the weather was very unfavorable, and roads bad, the parlors were well filled with invited guests by 12 o'clock. At this time all were busily engaged in a sociable chat which all at once changed to that of silence after which a short prayer, which was very appropriate for the occasion, was offered by Rev. Baskerville their pastor.

After prayer a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. The table was loaded with all the delicacies of the season and could not fail to suit the appetite of the most fastidious epicure.

All persons present enjoyed themselves, and the afternoon was very pleasantly spent until about three o'clock when the guests began to depart for their respective homes, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart many more years of continued happiness and prosperity.

A large number of handsome and costly presents were received.

The following guests were present: Rev. Baskerville and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Odenkirk, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rhone, Mr. and Mrs. John Dauberman, Mrs. Samuel Goodhart, Miss Mattie Goodhart, Mr. George Bushman, Mrs. J. C. Dale and Mrs. Mary Ross, of Centre Hall; Philip Dale and wife, of Oak Hall; Perry McKinney and wife, William Stiver and wife, Mrs. Kate Carson, Miss Lillie Allison and Miss Emma McCoy, of Potters Mills; Mrs William Lucas and son, Mrs. G. L. Goodhart and son, of Centre Hill; Miss Verna Rearick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rearick, Dr. F. V. Van Valzah and wife, Stephen Moyer and wife, of Spring Mills; Dr. G. L. Lee and wife, of Madisonburg; William Rearick and wife, William Weaver and wife, of Farmers Mills; Mrs. Samuel Barr, the former bridesmaid, of Tyrone and Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, of Washington, D. C.

A Shocking Accident.

A shocking accident took place at Bradford, Pa., the result of an accident on a narrow gauge railroad near that place. Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty were spending Sunday with relatives at Watsontown, near Bradford, and during the afternoon went with some friends for a ride on the dinkey engine used on the road. The grade was very steep, and on coming down the brake broke and threw the train off the track at a sharp curve. Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty were both thrown under the engine and pinioned there for some time and were terribly scalded. Mr. McCafferty also had one leg crushed and was injured internally. He lived until 3 o'clock on Monday morning, perfectly conscious and free from pain. He was the eldest son of Charles and the late Harriet McCafferty, formerly of Bellefonte, and was born and raised in Bellefonte, but for the past twelve years had lived in Bradford. He was buried by the side of his mother in the Bellefonte cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. McCafferty died on Tuesday and was buried at Bradford where her parents live. The couple had been married only a few months, and by a sad fate had been singled out as the victims of the broken brake, none of the rest of the party on the engine being injured.

A Pastor Missing.

Rev. Andrew Fichthorn, a Lutheran minister of Tyrone, Pa., is missing and his friends are very much exercised over his disappearance. He had been visiting friends in Allegheny and last Friday left for the station to take the train for his home. Since that time nothing has been heard of him, he has not been seen and there is no trace of his whereabouts. Mr. Fichthorn was injured in the spine while at school and it is feared that he wandered away while laboring under a fit of mental aberation. The police have been notified but have not yet been able to throw any light on the mystery. When Synod met at Centre Hall, Mr. Fichthorn was licensed to preach, and during his stay here was a guest of the editor of the REPORTER.

A Veteran of Two Wars Dead.

Captain A, B. Snyder, a veteran who served through the Mexican war and through the late war, died at his home at Bellefonte on last Saturday morning, of consumption. He was aged near seventy years.

A Harrisburg Student Hazed.

Seriously ill and confined to his bed at home in Harrisburg, young Ralph Kelker has lain for three weeks, a suffering victim of hazing, inflicted on him at State College, Bellefonte. He refuces to tell just how he was hazed.—Lock Haven *Express.* This story is denied by Kelker.

Efforts to Organize a Castle.

An effort is being made at present to have a Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle instituted at Centre Hall, and a petition was circulated praying the head of the order to grant a charter. About fifteen signatures are necessary and that number were easily secured. Mr. W. L. Goodhart, of Millheim, had the matter in charge.

NUMEROUS DEATHS.

The Grim Messenger's Dire Work In the Eastern part of the County.

Mrs, Catharine, wife of Franklin Dutweiler, of Aaronsburg, on December 27th, 1891, aged 49 years, 10 months and 21 days. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her loss. She was a daughter of Andrew Stover, of Haines township. Her disease was consumption. She was a member of the Reformed church.

J. W. Adams, of Millheim.

J. W. Adams, of Millheim, died on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-one years. He leaves a wife and six children.

Mrs. Beaver.

Mrs. Beaver, aged eighty-one years, died near Woodward, December 28th, of grip.

Mrs. Jacob Bower.

Mrs. Jacob Bower died near Rebersburg, on Friday, January 28th, of La grippe.

For Those From Home.

People who remove from Centre Hall or the valley cannot have a daily paper sent them with home news such as they will desire, as it is too expensive and will not give the news. What such people want is a good, live weekly paper that gives "all" the news in and around Centre Hall and the entire county in one issue. Such a paper we are endeavoring to make the REPORTER. Articles of the happenings for each week make an interesting journal and one that those who reside at a distance will look for with great interest. The many compliments recently bestowed upon the REPORTER for its newsy condition and handsome appearnce greatly inspire us to make it still better and such has been our aim and shall be in the future. The best evidence of its meeting with the approval is the number who have enrolled themsalves as subscribers the past month and thereby aid us. The residents of the county are intelligent readers and they appreciate a bright and interesting paper.

They Should Hire a Small Boy.

One of the most lamentable doings of the council was when they appointed the present chief of police and no doubt they feel very much as though they would like a small boy to kick them a little. It was the most unpopular appointment to be made and we have the first to meet who in any way approves of it. The citizens have paid for it and a bill of nine dollars has been paid by the council for the big policeman, who talks from the back of his neck, for keeping the small boys from playing on the streets. It was never thought necessary to appoint a man for active duty in the borough. He has already secured the enmity of all the boys and most of the citizens and the boys are making it as warm as possible for him.

Superstition.

Union county evidently has some people who believe in spooks, as the following blood-curdling story would prove: The people of Laurelton, Union county, are considerably excited and not a little frightened over what they believe the work of a ghost. It will be remembered that less than two years ago Mr. J. H. Rodenbaugh, an extensive lumberman of that place, committed suicide by shooting himself, and now the people of that community declare that the house in which he lived and died, is filled from cellar to attic with a whole regiment of ghosts. So earnest are the people in their belief that it is impossible to get anyone to enter the building after the shades of night begin to fall.

Died of Diphtheria.

Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the sad death of Ethie, the little two-year-old and only child of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wakefield, which occurred on Monday night, 1st inst., at the home of the parents, at Mount Union, Pa., where they reside. The child was stricken with that most terrible of children's diseases, diphtheria, and although every human effort was made to save her life, the delicate constitution succumbed to the disease. Her remains were interred in the family plot in the German Valley cemetery on the following Tuesday afternoon.

Cut Down Prices.

Lewins, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, has made a big reduction in prices on all winter goods. An overcoat or warm suit of clothes can now be secured at cost. The goods must be sold to make room and he proposes to make the low price sell them regardless of any profit. No shoddy and every article purchased a bargain. Take advantage of this cut in price and you will not regret having done so.

Death of an Infant.

A two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Meyers died a few days ago. The child had been helpless since birth and showed no sign of growth, but gradually became weaker and on the decline until death ended its career. It was buried in the Centre Hall cemetery.

—Have you seen the new stock of overcoats just received at the Philad. Branch ?

WEDDING BELLS.

A VERY PRETTY WEDDING TOOK PLACE ON WEDNESDAY.

A Connubial Knot Tied In Which Miss Anna Keller and Mr. Frank Fisher were the Contracting Couple.

Wednesday morning opened very beautifully; with a clear and pure air and the sun shedding its bright and warm beams upon mother earth. It was just such a day as could be desired for the solemnization of the ceremony in which two loving hearts should plight their troth, and the soft, mild gentle zephyrs as they pursued their course seemed to hum airs of congratulations and blessings to the young couple who that morning should solemnly vow eternal faithfulness and love to the other.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall, on this morning was a scene of much activity, and about ten o'clock buggies and carriages began arriving at their hospitable residence, bringing ladies and gentlemen from various portions of this section in response to invitations to witness the marriage of their handsome and accomplished daughter, Miss Anna, to Mr. Frank Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall. About one hundred guests had congregated to witness the ceremony and were ushered into the spacious rooms where with seeming impatience they awaited the coming of the wedding party.

At exactly half past eleven o'clock the wedding march was struck up from the piano at which Miss Emily Alexander, of Centre Hall, presided, and Rev. Eisenberg took his place awaiting the arrival of the wedding party. David and John Keller, brothers of the bride were in advance and took positions opposite the minister. They were followed by Mr. Charles Fisher, brother of the groom, and Miss Sallie Kline of Lewistown. They were followed by the bride and groom. The wedding party when in position formed a semicircle about the minister. The ceremony was brief but impressive and the responses were clear and distinct. A prayer was offered up in which blessings were invoked upon the newly-wedded couple.

The bride looked more beautiful than ever and was attired in a traveling costume of steel serge trimmed with velvet of the same shade and wore a small bouquet of cream roses. The groom was attired in the conventional black, and as they stood before the minister presented a handsome appearance.

After the ceremony congratulations were showered upon the newly-wedded couple and well-wishes and hopes for their future happiness were entertained by all.

Announcement was then made of dinner and the way was led to the dining room where three tables were laden down with a sumptous repast of which all partook with a relish. It was only such a feast as the host and hostess have the reputation of preparing, and on this occasion they surpassed themselves. The guests were served to all the good things of the season. It was a fine dinner and Mr: and Mrs. Keller deserve great credit for the manner in which it was served.

By the time all were through with dinner, the time for the departure of the bride and groom on their wedding tour was near at hand. They were driven to Centre Hall station in a carriage, departing from the bride's paternal roof amid a shower of rice. They boarded the 2.47 passenger train for the east and will visit several cities on the way, remaining over one week.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents which were selected not only with a view of ornamentation but to general utility as well. One or two of them were very suggestive and were the cause for much merriment among the guests.

Guests were present from Philadelphia, Lewistown, Mifflinburg, Bellefonte, Penn Hall, and different towns in theis section.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Let there Be a Good Turn Out of the Democrats on Saturday Evening.

Chairman James Coldren has announced the holding of a caucus meeting on Saturday evening, February 13th, of the Democrats of the borougn, in 'Squire J. C. Boal's office, at seven o'clock. It is necessary that there be a turn out of all Democrats on that evening and a full ticket nominated for the officers to be elected. Entirely too little significance has been attached to the caucus meetings heretofore by the Democrats and it is desired that all turn out and attend.

Services Every Evening During the Week.

Rev. Fischer, pastor of the Lutheran church, this week will hold services every evening, beginning on Sunday night last, and to continue during the week. They are well attended throughout.

License Court.

The license court for the granting of liquor license to applicants in this county by Judge Furst, will be held at Bellefonte the first week in March.

—Oysters, Oranges and Lemons.—G. O. Benner.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. Michael Shires, of Potters Mills, intends moving to town in the spring.

Miss Anna Krape will open a millinery shop in Spring Mills before long.

The Musical Convention at Georges Valley is a "hummer." The class already numbers fifty, and by all appearances the number will exceed one hundred before the close of the week.

While the grip has made rather an unpleasant stay with us it also exerted some power for good. There has been less loafing in the stores by the boys; less meddling into others affairs, and gossiping has been reduced to the minimum. As a natural result of the above, news is exceedingly scarce.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tresscott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr: King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's drug store.

A CENTRE COUNTY CHARACTER.

"Old Abe Lazy," who years ago troubled this section. taken to an Asylum.

The Middleburg *Post* says Old Abe Lazy, the original tramp, has been taken to the asylum at Harrisburg. Abe is known to all the old readers of the REPORTER in Penns valley, which he tramped years ago, scaring women, defiling school houses in which he lodged, and occasionally getting a lashing for his ugliness from some stern farmer. Old Abe was a character.

It Certainly will meet with Opposition.

The Philipsburg *Journal* of the 4th says: "Mr. Veeder, a representative of Swift & Co., of Chicago, one of the greatest beef companies in the world, was in town on Thursday, and purchased from the Electric Light company and from C. A. Faulkner, the corner piece of ground just opposite the Pennsylvania passenger station, with a view of erecting thereon a mammoth refrigerator building, and making Philipsburg headquarters of that region for the sale of their meats."

Now won't some cranks there, and they are found in all towns, turn up and fight this enterprise?

Died of La Grippe.

Mrs. David Butts, a well-known Bellefonte lady, died on Wednesday of la grippe. She was held in high esteem and her death is a great loss to Bellefonte.

—Every well dressed gentleman get his clothing from the Philad. Branch Bellefonte. They can fit you out in any thing you want, at a bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

—If in need of anything in the boot or shoe line don't forget that Mingle, Bellefonte, has the finest line in the state from which to select. He guarantees all goods and you have good returns for your money.

—The reason we lead the shoe trade is because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle, Bellefonte.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

How a Mother Saved Her Boy.

Little Robert Frey lives at Silvar Lake; his father and mother love him with parental devotion; he is a bright little fellow. Bobby as he is called, took a severe cold, which would not yield to everything they tried. A neighbor persuaded the use of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. The first few doses relieved and the contents of a 25 cent bottle made a cure. You can imagine the mother's joy Pan-Tina is sold at J. D Murray's Drug Store

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS made application to the Land Department for a warrant for one hundred acres of unseated land in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining land south of Evan Evans heirs, west of Samuel Treaster heirs, and north by J. Gilliland and others.
W. W. PARKER.
10feb3t

VENDUE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has placed his vendue notes, due March 18th, 1892, in the Penns Valley Bank, where the parties interested can pay them. All notes unpaid after March 18th, will be charged with interest.
DANIEL BOHN.
Harris Township.
4feb3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Margaret Bradley, dec'd., of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES STAHL,
Administrator.
5-6t

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	88
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

Produce at Stores

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	9
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	8